

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Nationwide Ceiling on Price of Corn

President O'Brien on Corn Ceilings

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We Will Grow Hemp for Rope

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Turkey Feed Without Fish Meal

Oil Cake Meal for Poultry Feeding

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Thyrolactin Stimulates Milk Production

Meeting the Riboflavin Requirements for Chickens



The 120 000 bus. Reinforced Concrete Elevator at Nebraska City, Nebr.
[For description see page 237]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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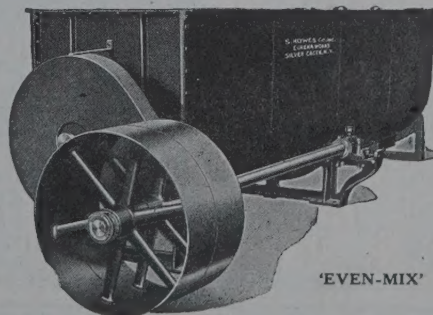
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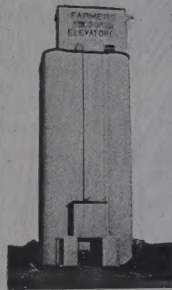
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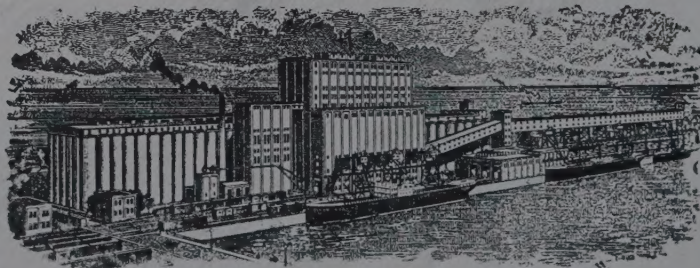
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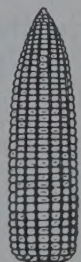
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FOR SALE—Rebuilt 40 hp. hammer mill; 25 hp. direct connected J. B.; attrition mills all sizes; Ajax oat hullers; mixers, etc. Anything for feed mill and elevator. Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

FOR SALE

Clipper Cleaners, electric motors, attrition mills, belt and motor driven. Hammer mills, belt and direct driven. Midget mills, 25 and 50 bbl. Also pulleys, shafting and repairs of all kinds. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

IOWA Feed mill equipment for sale. 3 Barnard & Leas Roller mills, 12, 18, 24 in., rollers, belting, buckets, pulleys, line shafting, hangers, 1 shop corn sheller; 1 sacking machine; 1 corn grader; Mt. Joy Material Co., Box 66, Bettendorf, Ia.

FOR SALE—Two hp. 900 rpm, G. E. elec. motors, guaranteed; Drednaught 22" burr grinder for cracking corn or wheat; Seed King crusher 16" burr, V-belt pulleys with belts; No. 1 Miracle Ace molasses mixer, belt pulley; Sprout-Waldron attrition mill, blower complete with V-belts and pulleys. Pedelty Blower Co., Mason City, Ia.

MILLS—MOTORS

22" Bauer direct motor driven attrition mill with starters \$225.00. 24" Bauer belted type attrition mill, \$75.00. Monitor corn cracker, \$50.00. Large stock of electric motors for mill and elevator service, all makes, types and sizes, all completely rebuilt and fully guaranteed. Write us on your requirements, we may have what you need. ROCKFORD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO., 728 South Wyman St., Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE

One Pitless Western Sheller No. 23.
One Western Cleaner No. 33.
One Fairbanks-Morse Hopper Scale, 30,000 lbs.
One Fairbanks-Morse Automatic Scales, 10 bu.
One Internat'l Power Plant 6-60 hp. gas or oil.
One Internat'l Power Plant 4-45 hp. gas or oil.
One V-8 Power plant.
One 30 hp. electric motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt, 1,800 rpm. with starter box.
E. H. Morris Crossville, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

ATTRITION MILL—Bauer 19 in. with two 15 hp. G.E. motors and starting compensator. Peachey Brothers, Burnett, Wis.

FOR SALE—New Williams hammer mill, size BX, 30-50 hp., 1200-2800 rpm., weight, 4,400 lbs., V-type belt pulley, 18 inch flywheel. No. 11 fan separate. Also large, slow speed, blower type fan. In storage Memphis, Tenn. Write P. O. Box 112, Attalla, Ala.

YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY demands that you offer for sale all machinery for which you have no further use if in a usable condition. Many of your brother grain-feed dealers are in need of such machinery. The "Machines For Sale" columns of Grain & Feed Journals can assist you in the disposal of such machinery. If the equipment is no longer usable as a whole, those parts which can be used should be taken from it and the balance disposed of. Scrap the Scrap and Snap the Jap.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED—Ten ton truck scale; must be in good condition. Give full particulars. H. D. Rowson Implement Co., Lincoln, Nebr.

Affidavit of Weight
(Duplicating)

This form is designed for use in making sworn statements of amount of grain loaded to substantiate claims for loss of grain in transit or when dispute arises. Printed on bond paper, in black ink, size 5½x3½ inches, and bound in books of 50 blanks, perforated, and 50 duplicates, with heavy binders board bottom and hinged pressboard top, with two sheets of carbon. Order Form 7 AW. Weight, 8 oz. Price 80c; three copies \$2.20, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.85, plus postage.

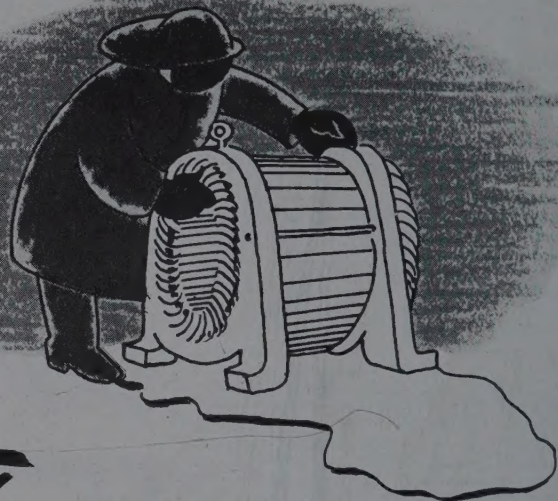
Direct Reduction Grain Tables

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32 lbs. per bushel—OATS

600	18.75	610	19.06	620	19.38	630	19.69	640	20.00	650	20.31
660	20.62	670	20.94	680	21.25	690	21.56	700	21.88	710	22.19
720	22.50	730	22.81	740	23.12	750	23.44	760	23.75	770	24.06
780	24.38	790	24.69	800	25.00	810	25.31	820	25.62	830	25.94
840	26.25	850	26.56	860	26.88	870	27.19	880	27.50	890	27.81
900	28.12	910	28.44	920	28.75	930	29.06	940	29.38	950	29.69
960	30.00	970	30.31	980	30.62	990	30.94	1000	31.25	1010	31.56
1020	31.88	1030	32.19	1040	32.50	1050	32.81	1060	33.12	1070	33.44
1080	33.75	1090	34.06	1100	34.38	1110	34.69	1120	35.00	1130	35.31
1140	35.62	1150	35.94	1160	36.25	1170	36.56	1180	36.88	1190	37.19
1200	37.50	1210	37.81	1220	38.12	1230	38.44	1240	38.75	1250	39.06
1260	39.38	1270	39.69	1280	40.00	1290	40.31	1300	40.62	1310	40.94
1320	41.25	1330	41.56	1340	41.88	1350	42.19	1360	42.50	1370	42.81
1380	43.12	1390	43.44	1400	43.75	1410	44.06	1420	44.38	1430	44.69
1440	45.00	1450	45.31	1460	45.62	1470	45.94	1480	46.25	1490	46.56
1500	46.88	1510	47.19	1520	47.50	1530	47.81	1540	48.12	1550	48.44
1560	48.75	1570	49.06	1580	49.38	1590	49.69	1600	50.00	1610	50.31
1620	50.62	1630	50.94	1640	51.25	1650	51.56	1660	51.88	1670	52.19
1680	52.50	1690	52.81	1700	53.12	1710	53.44	1720	53.75	1730	54.06
1740	54.38	1750	54.69	1760	55.00	1770	55.31	1780	55.62	1790	55.94
1800	56.25	1810	56.56	1820	56.88	1830	57.19	1840	57.50	1850	57.81
1860	58.12	1870	58.44	1880	58.75	1890	59.06	1900	59.38	1910	59.69
1920	60.00	1930	60.31	1940	60.62	1950	60.94	1960	61.25	1970	61.56
1980	61.88	1990	62.19	2000	62.50	2010	62.81	2020	63.12	2030	63.44
2040	63.75	2050	64.06	2060	64.38	2070	64.69	2080	65.00	2090	65.31
2100	65.62	2110	65.94	2120	66.25	2130	66.56	2140	66.88	2150	67.19
2160	67.50	2170	67.81	2180	68.12	2190	68.44	2200	68.75	2210	69.06
2220	69.38	2230	69.69	2240	70.00	2250	70.31	2260	70.62	2270	70.94
2280	71.25	2290	71.56	2300	71.88	2310	72.19	2320	72.50	2330	72.81
2340	73.12	2350	73.44	2360	73.75	2370	74.06	2380	74.38	2390	74.69
2400	75.00	2410	75.31	2420	75.62	2430	75.94	2440	76.25	2450	76.56
2460	76.88	2470	77.19	2480	77.50	2490	77.81	2500	78.12	2510	78.44
2520	78.75	2530	79.06	2540	79.38	2550	79.69	2560	80.00	2570	80.31
2580	80.62	2590	80.94	2600	81.25	2610	81.56	2620	81.88	2630	82.19
2640	82.50	2650	82.81	2660	83.12	2670	83.44	2680	83.75	2690	84.06
2700	84.38	2710	84.69	2720	85.00	2730	85.31	2740	85.62	2750	85.94
2760	86.25	2770	86.56	2780	86.88	2790	87.19	2800	87.50	2810	87.81
2820	88.12	2830	88.44	2840	88.75	2850	89.06	2860	89.38	2870	89.69
2880	90.00	2890	90.31	2900	90.62	2910	90.94	2920	91.25	2930	91.56
2940	91.88	2950	92.19	2960	92.50	2970	92.81	2980	93.12	2990	93.44
3000	93.75	3010	94.06	3020	94.38	3030	94.69	3040	95.00	3050	95.31
3060	95.62	3070	95.94	3080	96.25	3090	96.56	3100	96.88	3110	97.19
3120	97.50	3130	97.81	3140	98.12	3150	98.44	3160	98.75	3170	99.06
3180	99.38	3190	99.69	3200	100.00	3210	100.31	3220	100.62	3230	100.94
3240	101.25	3250	101.56	3260	101.88	3270	102.19	3280	102.50	3290	102.81
3300	103.12	3310	103.44	3320	103.75	3330	104.06	3340	104.38	3350	104.69
3360	105.00	3370	105.31	3380	105.62	3390	105.94	3400	106.25	3410	106.56
3420	106.88	3430	107.19	3440	107.50	3450	107.81	3460	108.12	3470	108.44
3480	108.75	3490	109.06	3500	109.38	3510	109.69	3520	110.00	3530	110.31
3540	110.62	3550	110.94	3560	111.25	3570	111.56	3580	111.88	3590	112.19
3600	112.50	3610	112.81	3620	113.12	3630	113.44	3640	113.75	3650	114.06
3660	114.38	3670	114.69	3680	115.00	3690	115.31	3700	115.62	3710	115.94
3720	116.25	3730	116.56	3740	116.88	3750	117.19	3760	117.50	3770	117.81
3780	118.12	3790	118.44	3800	118.75	3810	119.06	3820	119.38	3830	119.69
3840	120.00	3850	120.31	3860	120.62	3870	120.94	3880	121.25	3890	121.56
3900	121.88	3910	122.19	3920	122.50	3930	122.81	3940	123.12	3950	123.44
3960	123.75	3970	124.06	3980	124.38	3990	124.69	4000	125.00	4010	125.31
4020	125.62	4030	125.94	4040	126.25	4050	126.56	4060	126.88	4070	127.19
4080	127.50	4090	127.81	4100	128.12	4110	128.44	4120	128.75	4130	129.06
4140	129.38	4150	129.69	4160	130.00	4170	130.31	4180	130.62	4190	130.94
4200	131.25	4210	131.56	4220	131.88	4230	132.19	4240	132.50	4250	132.81
4260	133.12	4270	133.44	4280	133.75	4290	134.06	4300	134.38	4310	134.69
4320	135.00	4330	135.31	4340	135.62	4350	135.94	4360	136.25	4370	136.56
4380	136.88	4390	137.19	4400	137.50	4410	137.81	4420	138.12	4430	138.44
4440	138.75	4450	139.06	4460	139.38	4470	139.69	4480	140.00	4490	140.31
4500	140.62	4510	140.94	4520	141.25	4530	141.56	4540	141.88	4550	142.19
4560	142.50	4570	142.81	4580	143.12	4590	143.44	4600	143.75	4610	144.06
4620	144.38	4630	144.69	4640	145.00	4650	145.31	4660	145.62	4670	145.94
4680	146.25	4690	146.56	4700	146.88	4710	147.19	4720	147.50	4730	147.81
4740	148.12	4750	148.44	4760	148.75	4770	149.06	4780	149.38	4790	149.69
4800	150.00	4810	150.31	4820	150.62	4830	150.94	4840	151.25	4850	151.56
4860	151.88	4870	152.19	4880	152.50	4890	152.81	4900	153.12	4910	153.44
4920	153.75	4930	154.06	4940	154.38	4950	154.69	4960	155.00	4970	155.31
4980	155.62	4990	155.94	5000	156.25	5010	156.56	5020	156.88	5030	157.19
5040	157.50	5050	157.81	5060	158.12	5070	158.44	5080	158.75	5090	159.06
5100	159.38	5110	159.69	5120	160.00	5130	160.31	5140	160.62	5150	160.94
5160	161.25	5170	161.56	5180	161.88	5190	162.19	5200	162.50	5210	162.81
5220	163.12	5230	163.44	5240	163.75	5250	164.06	5260	164.38	5270	164.69
5280	165.00	5290	165.31	5300	165.62	5310	165.94	5320	166.25	5330	166.56
5340	166.88	5350	167.19	5360	167.50	5370	167.81	5380	168.12	5390	168.44
5400	168.75	5410	169.06	5420	169.38	5430	169.69	5440	170.00	5450	170.31
5460	170.62	5470	170.94	5480	171.25	5490	171.56	5500	171.88	5510	172.19
5520	172.50	5530	172.81	5540	173.12	5550	173.44	5560	173.75	5570	174.06
5580	174.38	5590	174.69	5600	175.00	5610	175.31	5620	175.62	5630	175.94
5640	176.25	5650	176.56	5660	176.88	5670	177.19	5680	177.50	5690	177.81
5700	178.12	5710	178.44	5720	178.75	5730	179.06	5740	179.38	5750	179.69
5760	180.00	5770	180.31	5780	180.62	5790	180.94	5800	181.25	5810	181.56
5820	181.88	5830	182.19	5840	182.50	5850	182.81	5860	183.12	5870	183.44
5880	183.75	5890	184.06	5900	184.38	5910	184.69	5920	185.00	5930	185.31
5940	185.62	5950	185.94	5960	186.25	5970	186.56	5980	186.88	5990	187.19
6000	187.50	6010	187.81	6020	188.12	6030	188.44	6040	188.75	6050	189.06
6060	189.38	6070	189.69	6080	190.00	6090	190.31	6100	190.62	6110	190.94
6120	191.25	6130	191.56	6140	191.88	6150	192.19	6160	192.50	6170	192.81
6180	193.12	6190	193.44	6200	193.75	6210	194.06	6220	194.38	6230	194.69
6240	195.00	6250	195.31	6260	195.62	6270	195.94	6280	196.25	6290	196.56
6300	196.88	6310	197.19	6320	197.50	6330	197.81	6340	198.12	6350	198.44
6360	198.75	6370	199.06	6380	199.38	6390	199.69	6400	200.00	6410	200.31
6420	200.62	6430	200.94	6440	201.25	6450	201.56	6460	201.88	6470	202.19
6480	202.50	6490	202.81	6500	203.12	6510	203.44	6520	203.75	6530	204.06
6540	204.38	6550	204.69	6560	205.00	6570	205.31	6580	205.62	6590	205.94
6600											

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33 M & R PLANTS . . . ONE NEAR YOU!



GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 24, 1943

CHECK volunteer wheat before paying for it, as there may be a reduced loan on it.

WHEN SELLING corn to be sacked bear in mind that you are permitted to charge the replacement cost of the sacks plus a sacking charge of two cents per bushel.

WHEN JACK FROST comes out of the ground, he often destroys the accuracy of outside scales. Better have yours inspected and resealed before they weigh against you or your customers.

YOU CAN HELP to win the war by inducing your farmer customers to search the far corners of their fields for discarded machines and parts of broken machines. Get in the scrap metal now.

"INCENTIVE PAYMENTS" have lost favor with Congress, so the recommendation of the Dept. of Agri. for a premium of \$10 an acre for farmers planting over 90 per cent of last year's flax acreage has been thrown in the discard.

BUYERS and sellers of wheat mill feeds will need to keep in mind that the latest ruling of the OPA is that the 3% Federal freight tax may be added as freight in computing ceiling under basing point prices.

THE OLD cry of car famine is once again advanced in different parts of the USA as the excuse for non-delivery of grain sold for prompt delivery. The rail carriers seem to have forgotten the fairness of reciprocal demurrage.

A MORE LIBERAL supply of modern farm machinery, experienced farm labor and better field seeds would greatly improve the prospects for increased production of grain and feed which the Secretary of Agriculture is persistently demanding.

THE HYSTERICAL calls for feed, feedstuffs or ingredients of any kind arising in ever increasing volume from every central market is giving the price ceiling fixers the shock of their visionary lives, so they may soon run to cover and let the old law of demand and supply function normally.

DIRTY, overloaded motors burn out with a frequency that should induce operators of electric powered elevators to give all motors the inspection and care needed to keep them in condition for efficient and safe operation. Our news columns record many disastrous fires traceable direct to motors that have been overlooked.

THE URGENT demand for more food and feed should discourage everyone interested from planting dead or dirty seed. Induce your farmer customers to have their seed thoroly cleaned and tested, before entrusting it to perfectly good soil for a growing test. Planting weed seed and trash produces nothing profitable.

THE BAN on short selling of wheat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was lifted Mar. 13 by the council of the Exchange. Those who claim short selling depresses prices are baffled by the rise that has taken place since in the Winnipeg wheat futures market amounting to as much as 10 cents per bushel. The truth is that every short sale must be brought in some time; and short selling helps to make a market when cash handlers happen to be out of the market.

EVERYONE interested in the price of grain knows full well that the price bid for any grain by the country buyer of experience is controlled by the price he can get for the grain, so none should hesitate to change his posted price even in the middle of a purchase. The old time practice of changing prices bid for grain only once a day is obsolete. The buyer who is slow to drop his posted prices is sure to pay more than his receipts are worth about half the time.

MISSOURI feed control authorities have seized C. C. C. soybean oil meal and demand to be shown by what right this government agency can ship feedstuffs to the various counties without having the product registered as required by state law. Regular feed merchants who declare the percentages of protein, fat and fiber as required by the state law do not sympathize with their government competitor.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S scale inspection department has worn out its equipment for testing large scales and a bill is now pending in the state legislature to appropriate cash for new, up-to-date equipment for testing scales. This should please the grain buyers of the state who are anxious to learn the exact weight of grain passing over their scales. Paying for more grain than is delivered has never proved profitable.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR men who are perfectly satisfied with the C.C.C.'s offer of 3½ cents for handling soya beans and guaranteeing weights and grades, seem to be in the majority, as many accept government beans without complaining. When all operators refuse to handle beans under the specified conditions and price, the proffered handling fee will be increased. Another wet harvest may cure the elevator operators of handling beans at a loss.

FEEDERS of livestock and poultry are earnestly planning to produce more meat as urged by the Washington Administration, so will need more feedstuffs, but feed manufacturers cannot satisfy the increased demand unless they are able to secure more ingredients and machinery essential to increased production. The greatest handicap to increased production is the failure of the impractical bureaucrats to recognize the interdependence of producers of different products on one another, so the orders of WPB prevent manufacturers of machinery from supplying equipment needed for handling and grinding the raw materials of the feed makers.

OCCASIONALLY AN ELEVATOR operator discovers a fire in its incipency and he yells to high heaven for some fire extinguishing apparatus to save his property, but often it is too late. One water barrel or a few fire extinguishers placed at convenient points would have extinguished the fire with little effort. The expense of a water barrel filled with calcium chloride solution is so inexpensive, and so effective in case of a fire, that no property owner can afford to be without such protection. A strong solution of calcium chloride will not freeze and if the bucket is in the solution any dull witness of the fire would know what to do with it. Owners of Illinois country elevators have not suffered a total loss in three years, altho many fires have started in the 1750 elevators of the state.

GRAIN DEALERS who ignore the ceiling price for corn are courting trouble.

WHEN YOU employ helpers who have had no experience in elevator work, instruct them thoroly in the hazards to the plant, as well as to their lives and limbs. It may help you to avoid a lot of trouble.

YOU CAN improve your chances of receiving a greater volume of grain next fall by helping your farmer friends to plant clean, plump seed of tested germination. No one profits by the planting of dead seed except the faker who sells it to the farmer.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR OPERATORS are not accustomed to operate their plants or conduct their business in obedience to the commands of impractical bureaucrats, and we believe the holding of annual conventions, to be addressed by the heads of the various alphabetical Buros in Washington, would not only help to give the elevator operators a clearer understanding of what is wanted, but thereby make it easier for the Buro managers to accomplish the end sought. The dissemination of definite information regarding Buro orders, instructions and amendments will help greatly to attain the results sought by the Government.

PORTABLE SEED CLEANERS have effected such a remarkable improvement in the stand, yield and the quality of wheat grown in southwestern Indiana and southeastern Illinois that farmers in adjoining counties are voluntarily seeking clean seed of approved varieties. The results in the 40 Indiana counties now having their seed cleaned is so gratifying that none of the farmers profiting from the services rendered would now think of planting dirty, light weight trash as in days gone by. The old time fanning mill is in the discard and observing growers are interested in better and better cleaning fully expecting thereby to improve and increase their crops and the returns.

Preference Given to U. S. Warehouse Act

The recent decision by the Supreme Court of South Dakota that the United States Warehouse Act supersedes the state warehouse law is gratifying rather than otherwise to grain warehousemen.

The federal act was enacted many years ago long before the present administration undertook to regiment the farmer and bears none of the restrictions found in present-day legislation hampering business.

The United States Warehouse Act was helpful at that time in states not having adequate protection for lenders on warehouse certificates. The federal act affords protection to bankers and holders of certificates with the minimum

of interference with the activities of the warehouseman.

Above all, the federal act is purely voluntary. A warehouseman in a state having a licensing system can choose to go under the federal system when he considers it advantageous. Many have done so. On June 30, 1938, the federally licensed grain warehouses had a capacity of 131,186,870 bus., and on June 30, 1942, their number had increased until their storage capacity was 241,850,185 bus.

The Corn Ceiling a Masterpiece

The apparent complication of the regulations setting a ceiling price on corn is the result of an attempt to make rules that will permit those handling corn to continue in its distribution.

For those whose costs of operating are heavy the margins allowed are too small, and they will have to cut down their activity or go out of business entirely.

Markets allowed too high a ceiling will have their buying power unduly strengthened and their tributary territory broadened at the expense of terminals having relatively lower ceilings.

Industries in need of corn will find it impossible to increase their supply by bidding up the price, as was always possible in a free market.

The nullification of contracts lawfully entered into as permitted under the temporary control was unjust and disturbing, and probably was not foreseen by the authors of the regulation. This error was remedied a week later.

The discounts for moisture that were rather heavy were also corrected later. These cast-iron discounts for moisture ignore the commercial axiom that the more there is of anything the cheaper it is. At a time when the percentage of the crop coming to market contains very much moisture the discounts increase, as they should, to reward those who will undertake to dry the corn.

The requirement that country elevator operators post their maximum buying prices is objectionable as leading some producers to believe that the dealer in some way is obligated to pay that price, when in fact that is not the case, his buying price being what he can afford to pay considering transportation costs and costs of doing business.

The provision requiring sellers and buyers to keep such records as the Office of Price Administration may require contains a threat that a burdensome system of accounting may be set up.

As to the policy behind the price control it seems to unduly favor the feeder of corn against the grower of the grain, by fixing the price too low. The practical result of this discrimination will be to influence farmers to hold corn off the market to realize more by feeding.

Substituting the Cwt. for the Bu.

The U. S. standard unit for trading in flour has been barrels of 196 pounds for so many centuries, even millers of long experience will be confused by the adoption of 100 pounds as the trading unit, but now the apostles of Simplicity, stimulated by the discard of the barrel, want to substitute the (cwt.) one hundred pounds for the 60 pound bushel in buying wheat. Their Program for Change does not suggest the discard of the standard units, long used by the grain dealers of North America, for the various other grains and seeds, but the spirit of Reform would not be content until the widely varying units were also shelved for the 100 pound unit. The larger the trading unit of any farm commodity, the fewer the units produced, and the larger the margin per trading unit needed to insure dealers a living profit.

If the Cental is to displace the Bushel in the wheat trade, then the grain trade should insist on the general adoption of the 16 ounce pound as the merchandising unit for all seeds and grain.

Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky laws admit 70 pounds of new ear corn is enuf for a bushel until the first day of the last month of each year, after which buyers must be content to get 68 pounds for a bushel. For this reason many grain dealers buy ear corn thruout the year by the hundred weight only.

The handlers of snap corn in the Southwest have always taken from 70 to 85 pounds of husks and stalks, depending upon the moisture content, for a bushel, in hope of getting 56 pounds of shelled corn, so with the general adoption of the hundred weight as their trading unit, country corn buyers of Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas would have to watch their bid price with greatly increased vigilance.

One glance at the many weight units used by grain merchants in handling the various grains in international trade shows the American system of trading in bushels of standard weights as simplicity personified. Doubtless all merchants handling grain and seeds in domestic or foreign commerce would warmly welcome the substitution of the pound of 16 ounces for the many units of weight now confusing the trade, as it would simplify their work and facilitate their realizing a profit from handling grain and seeds.

One serious objection to the proposed change is that it would destroy the comparative value of new market records with the old.

CORPORATIONS are being handicapped by so many rigorous regulations, requirements and taxes many will give up their licenses and operate henceforth as partnerships. The antagonistic attitude of all lawmakers and tax eaters generally is most discouraging.

Your Storage Agreement Will Expire

Country elevator operators who have been handling C.C.C. beans for 4¼ cents and guaranteeing weight and grades will be glad when the present contract expires, for most of them have learned by bitter experience, that they cannot afford to render such service at the price fixed by the C.C.C.

Another bean harvest like the last would fill growers with despair and elevator operators with disgust. If you have any doubt about your ability to handle beans for 4¼ cents and guarantee weights and grades, just audit your books, include all of your expenses and losses, your heavy discounts and don't forget the short weights and the splits which netted you an unexpected loss.

When you have finally determined your actual cost of handling soybeans for the C.C.C. send us a statement of it so that we can convince other elevator operators of the folly of attempting to handle beans of varying quality and keeping each grade separate for the pit-tance offered.

You probably know you cannot handle beans in compliance with the storage agreement at 4¼ cents, but don't kid yourself by letting anybody convince you that they can do it. The wear and tear on your plant makes it necessary for you to receive a higher compensation for the use of your machinery, which is rapidly wearing out and is most difficult to replace.

The Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Elevator at Nebraska City

The capricious Missouri River, with its pronounced weakness for changing its course at frequent intervals, has through the years discouraged grain dealers from building grain handling facilities on its banks. However, of late some grain merchants have had the courage to build elevators some distance back from the edge of the stream and extended long conveyor galleries with telescoping spouts to load barges.

One of these reinforced concrete elevators of 120,000 bus. capacity was erected at Nebraska City by the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. and now is kept busy every day.

The plant consists of a storage elevator 48x51 ft., track shed 48x18 ft., truck shed 51x16 ft., and a two room office 22x12 ft. The storage elevator is made up of four cylindrical reinforced concrete bins 19 ft. in diameter and 116 ft. high. The interspace is divided into 14 storage bins. A three story cupola rises 59 ft. above the storage tanks. The receiving pits in both the truck shed and track shed have room for 600 bus. The two legs are equipped with large buckets, expediting the elevation of the grain for distribution to any of the bins.

Grain from the shipping bins is dropped on to a wide belt in the 6x8 ft. conveyor gallery. The structural steel of the conveyor gallery is covered with corrugated iron. The conveyor gallery is built 224 ft. out from the elevator to the muddy Missouri, which has been dredged to a channel depth of 16 ft. The plant is operated by electric power. All of the storage bins are ventilated.

The plant was designed and built by the Ryan Construction Co.

The plant is illustrated on the outside front cover.

President O'Brien on Corn Ceilings

P. R. O'Brien, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, returned to his office Mar. 19 after having spent the week at Washington in an effort to unravel the badly muddled corn ceiling situation. Mr. O'Brien testified before the Senate Agricultural committee on Wednesday and urged a definite upward revision of the recently imposed corn ceilings, both cash and futures.

He went on record as favoring a ceiling price of \$1.18 at Chicago for No. 2 yellow corn. This figure is arrived at, Mr. O'Brien said, simply by adding all of the supplementary costs such as trucking to the elevator, country elevator charges, transportation, commission and terminal elevator charges to the current national farm parity of approximately \$1.03 per bushel. He is greatly concerned over the possibility of a feed shortage in 1943-44 and is firmly of the opinion that no stone should be placed in the way of those whose part it is to produce the necessary supply.

Under present conditions, too much of an advantage lies with the hog feeder, compared with the farmer who simply grows the corn and who helps to augment the needs of the feeder. Corn on the hoof is worth, on the basis of current hog values, about \$1.40 per bushel and in his opinion it is not logical to expect a reasonable amount of cash corn to be sold as grain as long as the current price disparity exists.

The Department of Agriculture has asked for an increase in the sown corn acreage this year and the best way to secure it is to hold out a financial incentive to the surplus corn grower. Not only would a price of \$1.18 per bushel do this insofar as the new crop is concerned but in addition, it would tend to bring out supplies of old crop corn which are now being held back in hopes of being able to capitalize on the possibility of higher ceiling levels as the result of pending legislation.

Mr. O'Brien called attention to the acute need for adequate supplies of feed in the deficit New England area and pointed to the strong possibility of this country being compelled to turn to Canada as a source of supply of both oats and barley. Already there is talk of increases in the hog production in Iowa which far exceed the asked for increase of 15% for the country as a whole. Feed for these animals must be secured and it is imperative that there be neither too low a ceiling for corn nor one for hogs, either. He pointed out that the farmer has kept his promise to the government in feeding their hogs to the 240-270 weight and that it would be a serious breach of faith for the government to roll back the too limits on hogs to the points which were officially suggested a week or two ago.

Commission to Act on Car Detention

J. M. Johnson, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has written the Advisory Boards a letter stating:

"It is clearly necessary that the matter of car detention should be dealt with more vigorously than heretofore, and no excuse should be accepted for unnecessary detention.

"The Commission's service agents have been instructed to pursue this course and to recommend embargoes in every case where it is evident that there is unnecessary delay to cars. I think the same action should be taken by representatives of the Advisory Boards' vigilance committees, the car service division of the Association of American Railroads, and individual railroads, and I hope you will take the necessary action to further this program. The practice of unnecessary detaining cars must be strenuously dealt with."

Federal Regulation Supersedes State Control of Elevators

By FLOYD EMERSON

Pierre, S. D.—The South Dakota Supreme Court ruled in an opinion handed down March 19 that federal regulation and control of country elevators, engaged in storing grain, supersedes state control.

The opinion which would remove about 1,100 grain elevators from the control of the South Dakota Public Utilities Commission should they choose to apply for federal instead of state license, will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, William Williamson, counsel for the commission announced.

Chief difference in regulation is that federal law is less stringent, requiring only a \$5,000 bond, whereas the state law requires a bond in the amount of the actual value of grain in storage.

The state requires a \$1 license fee from public grain warehouses licensed by the Utilities Commission.

In affirming the judgment of the Gregory county circuit court which had reversed findings of the utilities commission in a case involving the Farmers Cooperative Ass'n of Dallas, S. D., the supreme court said:

"We hold that the warehouse business is local in character and not a part of interstate commerce. We must look to the impact on national economy of the country elevator business as a whole in determining its effect on interstate commerce.

"We think the conclusion is inescapable that, the country elevator exercises an important and substantial effect on interstate commerce, and therefore falls within the embrace of the power of Congress.

"The power, jurisdiction and authority conferred upon the United States Secretary of Agriculture by Congress shall be exclusive with respect to all persons securing a license hereunder.

"We are not unmindful that the state has been at great pains and expense to build up an efficient system of elevator regulation, and that most of the credit for the high standard of service is due to the state and its officers.

"We do not fail to see that a continuing practice of license by the Secretary of Agriculture rather than the cooperation with the Public Utilities Commission may utterly destroy that which the state has labored so hard to build. However, these are considerations which are not permitted to weigh in the balance. They bear on the wisdom of exercising the power not on its existence."

Enrichment Standards Upheld by U. S. Supreme Court

In its first decision rendered under the 1938 Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, the United States Supreme Court on Mar. 1 approved bureaucratic control of food standards by arbitrary regulations of the Food and Drug Administration.

This ruling reverses that of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of the Quaker Oats Co., which undertook to continue the manufacture and sale of "Quaker Farina Wheat Cereal, enriched with Vitamin D."

The contents of the package were correctly stated on the label by the Quaker Oats Co. The Food Administration held, however, that a product could not be described as enriched farina unless it also contained riboflavin, nicotinic acid and iron.

The government did not contest the claims of the Quaker Oats Co. with respect to the healthfulness or truthful labeling of farina but ordered that standards to mean anything must be able to keep from the market even good products if they do not conform to the standards. The government also contended that indiscriminate enrichment would confuse consumers and that therefore the F. D. A. has a right to standardize enrichment.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Merchandising Margin on Corn?

Grain & Feed Journals: When a grain company buys carload lots of corn and resells to retailers what margin is allowed seller?—G. T. Bunnell.

Ans.: As stated in Sec. 14 of GMP 346, published in full elsewhere, the seller is a merchandiser because he buys in carload lots, and as such is allowed to add 1½¢ per bushel; and if handled thru an elevator not to exceed 2¢ additional for elevation.

The retail dealer's maximum selling price is the carload maximum price plus 8 cents per bushel.

Minimum Wage for Elevator Employees?

Grain & Feed Journals: Are country elevator employees subject to the 40-hour regulation per week and time and one-half for overtime?—Brady Bros., Payne, O.

Ans.: The only development in recent months has been the setting up of the 40-cent per hour minimum wage in the grain processing industries as recommended by the Grain Products Industry Committee and promulgated effective Mar. 1 by L. Metcalfe, administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, but this does not apply to grain elevators not engaged in milling operations.

Nearly two years ago the Wage and Hour Division adopted the ruling now governing labor in country elevators, which is that employees engaged in establishments having ten or fewer employees in the exempt operations and drawing the commodities from farms in the general vicinity, are exempt.

Proper Feed for Guinea Pigs?

Grain & Feed Journals: Printed information on proper feed for guinea pigs is at variance with the real facts, which are stated by H. G. Herrlein, of New York City, N. Y., a recognized authority, as follows:

"Guinea pigs, altho a herbivorous specie, WILL DRINK WATER and contract any number of diseases through bacterial contamination of either their food or water and are just as susceptible to respiratory or virus infection as any other animal or any human being.

"Nutritional research has not advanced far enough for anyone to report on the minimum daily requirements of either minerals or vitamins for guinea pigs, with the exception of Vitamin C. This was undertaken first by leading nutritional investigators only because it is the outstanding required vitamin of the guinea pigs. Only two other specie are known to require 'C' to sustain life, any of the primates and the human. We are, therefore, able to state that the daily average requirement of vitamin C is 8 milligrams.

"An adequate amount of C will not be found in any grain or mixed grains and surely not in oats. The necessity of supplementing green or root foods to grain is simply to afford a source of C. Guinea pigs will hardly thrive, let alone reproduce if kept void of a source of C. Scurvy sets in within three weeks (the C depletion period). With the appearance of scurvy, streptococcus, pneumococcus, paratyphoid and respiratory infection set in because of the lowered level of resistance and vitality.

"Therefore, unless fed a prepared diet which is fortified to guarantee a daily average of 8.0 milligrams, guinea pigs should be fed all the green or root foods they will consume from one feeding to another and where no greens are left over in the pen between feeding periods,

it is a sure indication that not enough greens are being fed."

There is no comparison between the nutritional value of oats and whole wheat. Dry oats, therefore, is not "the best staple food for Cavies." We don't use oats to make bread or flour for human consumption.—Geo. F. Thatcher, eastern sales manager Arcady Farms Milling Co., Maplewood, N. J.

Deferment for Bean Processor?

Grain & Feed Journals: Our elevator is bonded and licensed under the laws of the state of Michigan, also federal laws for handling C.C.C. grain. Help is hard to get and our country draft board so far is not making many deferments. We have a man who is our head operator in processing beans for the army and navy who is likely to come up for draft, therefore we would like to have whatever information you can give us in regard to keeping our man on the job.—Floyd E. Lott & Son, Cohoctah, Mich.

Ans.: Picking beans and the operation of bean picking machines is food processing. Food processing has been certified by the War Manpower Commission as essential to the support of the war effort. Altho beans are not mentioned they would fall in the same category as cereals which are mentioned in the amendment to Local Board Release No. 115.

All workers in a bean elevator are not subject to deferment, only those acting as foremen actually engaged in supervisory duties, exercising independent judgment and assuming responsibility for product or equipment.

The Selective Service System headquarters at Washington has instructed local boards to consider the training, qualification or skill required for the proper discharge of duties, requiring six months or more of training and preparation.

All this is explained in Bulletins 18, 20 and 21, excerpted on page 197 of Mar. 10 number.

Corn Ceiling in Interior?

Grain & Feed Journals: If we read the bulletin correctly we are in the St. Louis zone and we presume that all corn bought from St. Louis or other points and shipped in here will have to be based on the St. Louis price of \$1.02¾ for 2 yellow corn plus the commission, plus freight, sacking charges, if any, and 5¢ for our handling charges. We would like to know if the above assumption is correct.

We buy a good deal of corn from the farmers, in fact this is the first year in many years when we have had to ship corn into this point. Can you tell us on what basis we can buy this corn from the farmers and on what basis can we sell this corn? We do business both wholesale and retail and we would like to know what price schedule should govern under each of the handling—wholesale and retail.

Being unable for several weeks to obtain corn out of St. Louis, we were forced to go to country points in Illinois for our supplies. Some of this corn was shipped before the recent announcement of price ceiling and some is still to be shipped. Do you think it probable that we would get in trouble with the O.P.A. should we accept the corn, which is to come to us at a higher rate than the present schedule basing our price on the St. Louis price?

We have a heavy and constant demand for corn from the feeders in this territory.—Simpson Grain Co., Tennessee.

Ans.: The state of Tennessee is in Area II, the basing point of which is St. Louis and the maximum price for yellow corn in carload quantities \$1.02¾ per bushel, plus the lowest proportional all rail rate from St. Louis to destina-

tion. The maximum price that can be paid a producer in Tennessee is the St. Louis price of \$1.02¾ plus freight delivered on track at the railway station nearest the farm of the producer. If one farmer buys of another farmer that is the price. If the farmer sells to one who is not a farmer, the price is 2¢ less, as the maximum. If no dealer wants to buy at that price the farmer sells for less, as all these prices are maxima and not minima. The two merchandising charges of 1½¢ each per bushel do not apply on purchasers from producers.

Sales of corn in less than carloads in Areas I to X, which include Tennessee, are allowed an addition of 8¢ per bushel to the maximum. When seller furnishes the sacks he may add 2¢ more per bushel. The seller cannot add a commission and an arbitrary 5¢ per bushel for handling.

Demurrage on Beans?

Grain & Feed Journals: Last fall I was shipping beans to a southern market thru a company in Decatur, Ill. I had been loading these beans in cars as fast as I took them in and as soon as I got a car loaded I sold it. One day I called to sell a car and they told me I was two hours late so that they could not give me a permit, but thought they could in a day or two. I was forced to keep this car (until I could get a permit) the demurrage charged was \$31.90. Is there any way I can get this charge back?—Paul Wyeth, Rardin Elevator, Rardin, Ill.

Ans.: Last fall shippers were cautioned not to load cars with soybeans until after a permit to ship had been received; and Mr. Wyeth did so at his own risk, and there is no way to recover the demurrage charge that accrued.

At the instance of the O.D.T., W. D. Beck of the Ass'n of American Railroads sent out the following telegram Oct. 17:

"Despite warnings twice repeated soya beans continue be loaded ahead permit allocation resulting permits being issued many times when receiving plants are incapable of unloading promptly.

"It is railroad responsibility to prevent cars being loaded ahead of permits and am instructed by O.D.T. to inform you any further cars so loaded for areas requiring permits will not be covered and that it will be necessary these cars be released from their load at loading point. (Unload to save demurrage.)

"Naturally this injunction does not cover loading to points where permits are unrequired but it most definitely refers to destinations where such requirements are necessary."

New ceiling prices for standard size "general manager" type of grain doors were authorized Mar. 23 by the O.P.A. The average price is raised 15 to 23 cents.

The C.C.C. agreed Mar. 22 to sell small quantities of corn to distillers at new corn ceiling prices. The C.C.C. had only 30,000,000 bus. of corn when feed sales began early in March.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will not hold its annual convention this spring.

Apr. 16, 17. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, California Hotel, Fresno, Cal.

May 19, 20. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

May 21. Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Portland, Ore.

June 7, 8. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, O.

June 7, 8. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 7, 8. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Sacramento, Cal.

June 23, 24, 25. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Nashville, Tenn.

June 28, 29, 30. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago.

Nationwide Ceiling on Price of Corn

Effective Mar. 12 the Office of Price Administration divided the United States into 11 regions and set maximum prices for corn in each area.

A higher price had been suggested by the Office of Price Administration and the U. S. Department of Agriculture; but Jas. Byrnes, economic stabilization director, marked it down to \$1.02 per bushel.

The original draft canceled all contracts at higher prices; but the amendment to Sec. 2 issued Mar. 22 validated those made between Jan. 13 and Mar. 11.

The regulation, described as Part 1439, Unprocessed Agricultural Commodities, and as M.P.R. No. 346, is as follows, in full.

Section 1. To what transactions and kinds of corn this regulation applies, and the relation to other regulations.

(a) **Kinds of corn to which regulation applies.** This regulation applies to all sales and deliveries of shelled corn, whole corn, ear corn and snapped corn.

(b) **Kinds of corn exempted.** This regulation does not apply to sales and deliveries of seed corn, popcorn, grain sorghums, sweet corn, broom corn, ground corn, cracked corn, and corn used for canning purposes.

(c) **Geographic applicability.** The provisions of this regulation apply to the forty-eight states of the United States and to the District of Columbia.

(d) **Export sales.** The maximum prices at which a person may export corn shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration.

(e) **Effect on Temporary Maximum Price Regulation 25, as Amended.** This regulation supersedes Temporary Maximum Price Regulation 25 as amended, issued by the Office of Price Administration.

Sec. 2. **Prohibition against dealing in corn at prices above the maximum.** On and after March 12, 1943, regardless of any contract or obligation, no person shall sell or deliver corn at prices above the maximum prices established by this regulation, and no person shall buy or receive corn, in the course of trade or business, at prices above the maximum prices established by this regulation; nor shall any person agree, offer, solicit, or attempt to do any of these things. However, prices lower than the maximum prices established by this regulation may be charged and paid.

THE FOREGOING SEC. 2 WAS AMENDED MAR. 22 TO PROVIDE

"That any contract made and entered into on and between Jan. 13, 1943, and Mar. 11, 1943, both dates inclusive, which complies with temporary maximum price regulation No. 25, may be performed in accordance with the terms and provisions thereof, notwithstanding any provision of this maximum price regulation No. 346."

Maximum Prices

Sec. 3. Maximum prices for No. 2 yellow corn at terminal price basing points, in carload and less than carload quantities.

(a) In carload quantities. The term "terminal price basing point" means any point within the switching limits of the cities listed below. The maximum prices per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn at the terminal price basing points, in carload quantities, shall be:

Chicago, \$1.02; Milwaukee, \$1.02; Duluth and Superior, \$1.01½; Minneapolis and St. Paul, \$.98; Peoria, \$1.01; St. Louis and East St. Louis, \$1.02¾; Kansas City, \$.99; St. Joseph, Mo., \$.99; Omaha and Council Bluffs, \$.95, and Sioux City, \$.94.

(b) In less than carload quantities. The maximum prices set forth in the preceding paragraph shall also be the maximum prices for less than carload quantities at the terminal price basing points.

Sec. 4. Maximum prices for yellow corn on track at interior points in Area A, in carload quantities. The maximum price for yellow

corn on track at any interior point, in carload quantities, shall be the maximum price for No. 2 yellow corn at the appropriate terminal price basing point, less one cent per bushel and less freight charges from the interior point to the terminal price basing point.

The appropriate terminal price basing point is that point whose use in the above calculation results in the highest price at the interior point.

An interior point is any point in the corn producing area, which is described as Area A in Appendix A, from which corn is shipped in carload quantities to, or sold basis, a terminal price basing point.

Price on track means the price for corn loaded in a railway car.

Example of maximum price on track at interior point:

A is an interior point in Illinois. The freight rate to Chicago per bushel of corn is assumed to be 7 cents. The freight rate to St. Louis per bushel of corn is also assumed to be 7 cents. The maximum price per bushel at A, calculated on the Chicago price, is \$1.02, less 7 cents, less 1 cent, or \$.94. The maximum price per bushel at A, calculated on the St. Louis price, is \$1.02¾, less 7 cents, less 1 cent, or \$.94¾. St. Louis is the appropriate terminal price basing point, and the maximum price on track at A is \$.94¾.

Farmers' Maximum

Sec. 5. Maximum prices for sales by producers of yellow corn in Area A.

(a) To another farmer. The maximum price for the sale by a producer to another farmer of yellow corn produced on a farm operated by the seller shall be the maximum price on track at the interior point nearest to the point of production.

(b) To any other purchaser. The maximum price for the sale by a producer of yellow corn to any other purchaser shall be the maximum price on track at the interior point nearest to the point of production, less two cents.

Examples of producer's maximum prices:

The maximum price on track at the interior point nearest to the point of production is assumed to be \$1.02 (Chicago price) less 1 cent, less 7 cents freight, or \$.94 per bushel. The maximum price for sale by the producer to another farmer is \$.94, the track price.

If the corn is sold to a trucker, or any other purchaser, the maximum price is \$.94, the track price at the interior point nearest to the point of production, less 2 cents, or a price of \$.92.

Local Users and Truckers

Sec. 6. Maximum prices for sales to local users of yellow corn stored at interior points, and sales of yellow corn by truckers, in Area A.

(a) Sales of corn stored at interior points.

(1) When yellow corn purchased from a producer is stored at an interior point and is thereafter sold to a farmer or other local user, the maximum price shall be the maximum price on track at the interior point, plus 5 cents per bushel.

(2) If the corn is sold to a trucker, the maximum price shall be the maximum price on track at the interior point.

Example: A local elevator purchases corn from a farmer at an assumed maximum price of \$.96. The track price is 2 cents higher, or \$.98. The corn is thereafter sold to a farmer or a feed mixer. The maximum price for this sale is 5 cents above the track price, or \$1.03. If the corn is sold to a trucker, the maximum price is the track price, or \$.98.

(b) Sales by truckers. When yellow corn is moved by truck within Area A, as described in Appendix A, or from a point within Area A to any point outside of such area, but not to or through a terminal price basing point, the maximum price for the sale of the corn shall be the purchase price paid by the trucker, plus actual transportation costs incurred in the shipment, at rates not higher than the lowest applicable common carrier rates, plus 2 cents per bushel. The trucker shall furnish to the purchaser a statement showing the place and date of purchase, the name of the person from whom the corn was purchased, the price paid, and the amount of transportation charges.

Example: A producer sells corn to a trucker, at a maximum price assumed to be \$.92 per bushel. The trucker sells the corn to a farmer after a haul for which applicable common carrier rates amount to 5 cents per bushel. The maximum price for resale is \$.92, plus 5 cents, plus 2 cents, or \$.99 per bushel.

(c) Sales by retail dealers who purchase from truckers. When corn is sold by a trucker to a retail dealer, the maximum price at which the retail dealer may resell the corn to local users shall be the price at which he purchased the corn, plus 5 cents per bushel.

Sales to Interior Points

Sec. 7. Maximum prices for sales of No. 2 yellow corn at interior points in Area A, when shipped from another interior point or from a terminal price basing point.

(a) Track price. When No. 2 yellow corn is shipped in carload quantities to an interior point, from another interior point or from a terminal price basing point, the maximum price on track, delivered at the interior point, shall be the maximum price at the point from which the shipment is made, plus freight charges from that point.

(b) Resale at interior point. Upon a resale of such corn by a retail dealer at the interior point of delivery, the seller may charge the maximum price specified in paragraph (a) of this section, plus 5 cents per bushel.

(c) Sales by producers not affected. The provisions of this section shall not affect sales by a producer in Area A, maximum prices for which are established under section 5 of this regulation.

Farmers' Maximum

Sec. 8. Maximum prices for sales by producers and truckers of yellow corn in Areas I to X.

(a) Sales by producers. The maximum prices for the sale by a producer of yellow corn in Areas I to X, which are described in Appendix A and which comprise the entire United States outside of Area A, shall be the maximum prices for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, delivered on track at the railway station nearest the farm of the producer.

The maximum price at the railway station may be calculated by reference to the freight rates from the respective terminal price basing points, as set forth in section 9 of this regulation.

Truckers

(b) Sales by truckers. In any case in which yellow corn is moved by truck within Areas I to X, as described in Appendix A, the maximum price for the sale by the trucker shall be the maximum price for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, delivered on track at the railway station nearest the point of delivery. The trucker shall furnish to the purchaser a statement showing the place and date of purchase, and the name of the person from whom the corn was purchased.

However, the maximum price for sale of yellow corn moved from Area A into a point in Areas I to X by a trucker is calculated under the provisions of section 6 (b) of this regulation.

To Points in Defined Areas

Sec. 9. Maximum prices for delivery at destination points in Areas I to X.

(a) AREA I. The maximum prices per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area I, described in Appendix A, shall be \$1.02, the maximum price at Chicago, plus the lowest proportional all-rail rate from Chicago to the point of destination.

Examples: Albany, \$1.17%; Baltimore and Virginia cities, \$1.16; Boston, \$1.18%; New York, \$1.17%, and Philadelphia, \$1.16%.

This provision is subject to the following exceptions:

(1) When shipment is made to Louisville or Cincinnati, destined for the Southeast or Caro-

una territories, the maximum price at these points shall be \$1.06½ per bushel. At transit points such as Indianapolis, Decatur, Ill., and Kankakee, Ill., the maximum price shall be \$1.16½ per bushel basis Philadelphia, or \$1.06½ per bushel basis Louisville or Cincinnati when destined to the Southeast or Carolina territories, or when destined to Louisville or Cincinnati proper. The Southeast and Carolina territories are described as Area II in Appendix A.

When corn originating west of the Mississippi River is shipped to Louisville or Cincinnati, the maximum price for the corn if resold for local use shall be \$1.11, provided that the billing covering such shipment is cancelled.

(2) When shipment is made to Evansville, Ind., or Cairo, Ill., destined for the Southeast or Carolina territories, the maximum price at Evansville or Cairo shall be \$1.04½ per bushel.

(3) When shipment is made to Buffalo by water, the maximum price shall be \$1.09 per bushel, C.I.F. Buffalo.

(b) AREA II. The maximum prices per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area II, described in Appendix A, shall be \$1.02¾, the maximum price at St. Louis, plus the lowest proportional all-rail rate from St. Louis to the point of destination.

(c) AREA III. The maximum prices per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area III, described in Appendix A, shall be \$99, the maximum price at Kansas City, plus the lowest proportional all-rail rate, or local rate where no proportional rate is published, from Kansas City to the point of destination.

(d) AREA IV. The maximum prices per hundredweight for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area IV, described in Appendix A, shall be the equivalent in cents per hundred pounds of a price of \$95, the maximum price per bushel at Omaha, plus the freight rate of \$59½ per hundredweight. This equals a price of \$2.31 per hundredweight delivered at any point in Area IV.

(e) AREA V. The maximum prices per hundredweight for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area V, described in Appendix A, shall be the equivalent in cents per hundred pounds of a price of \$94, the maximum price per bushel at Sioux City, plus the freight rate of \$59½ per hundredweight. This equals a price of \$2.29 per hundredweight delivered at any point in Area V.

(f) AREA VI. The maximum prices per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area VI, described in Appendix A, shall be \$98, the maximum price at Minneapolis, plus the local freight rate from Minneapolis to the point of destination.

(g) AREA VII. The maximum prices per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area VII, described in Appendix A, shall be \$95, the maximum price at Omaha, plus the local freight rate from Omaha to the point of destination.

(h) AREA VIII. The maximum prices per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area VIII, described in Appendix A, shall be \$98, the maximum price at Minneapolis, plus the intra-state proportional freight rate from Minneapolis to the point of destination.

(i) AREA IX. The maximum prices per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located within Area IX, described in Appendix A, shall be \$98, the maximum price at Minneapolis, plus the proportional freight rate, or local freight rate where no proportional rate is published, from Minneapolis to the point of destination.

(j) AREA X. The maximum price per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn, in carload quantities, for delivery at destination points located

within Area X, described in Appendix A, shall be \$1.02.

Water Transportation Not Considered

Sec. 10. Effect of barge or other river transportation on maximum prices.

The maximum prices set forth in this regulation shall not be altered or affected in any way in any case in which corn is shipped by barge or other river transportation.

Other Grades

Sec. 11. Maximum prices for other grades, classes and kinds of corn.

(a) YELLOW CORN. The maximum prices for No. 1 yellow corn at all points shall be the same as the maximum prices for No. 2 yellow corn. The maximum prices for other grades of yellow corn, at all points for which prices are established for No. 2 yellow corn by this regulation, shall be the respective prices per bushel for No. 2 yellow corn less the amounts set forth below.

No. 3 yellow, ½ cent; No. 4 yellow, 1 cent; No. 5 yellow, 1½ cents, and sample yellow, 2 cents.

Reductions for Moisture

The prices established by this paragraph for No. 3 yellow, No. 4 yellow, No. 5 yellow, and sample yellow corn are maximum prices for these grades at the lowest moisture content permissible under the Official Grain Standards of the United States. For each one-half percent, or fraction thereof, of moisture in excess of 15½ percent, the maximum price for each of these grades shall be reduced by three-fourths of one cent per bushel.

THE LAST SENTENCE IN THE FOREGOING PARAGRAPH WAS AMENDED MAR. 22 TO READ AS FOLLOWS: "For each 0.5 per cent or fraction thereof, of moisture in excess of 15½ per cent, the maximum price for each grade shall be decreased 0.5 cent."

(b) WHITE CORN. (1) The maximum prices per bushel for each grade of white corn in carload quantities, or in less than carload quantities, at the terminal price basing point, shall be:

Chicago, \$1.23½; Milwaukee, \$1.23½; Duluth and Superior, \$1.21¼; Minneapolis and St. Paul, \$1.18; Peoria, \$1.22½; St. Louis and East St. Louis, \$1.21¼; Kansas City, \$1.14; St. Joseph, Mo., \$1.14; Omaha and Council Bluffs, \$1.14, and Sioux City, \$1.14. White corn for the purpose of this regulation shall include mixed corn which contains 95 percent or more of white corn.

(2) The maximum prices for white corn, for all types of sales for which maximum prices are established by sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this regulation, shall be calculated in the same way as the maximum prices for the corresponding sales of yellow corn, except that the maximum prices for these sales of white corn shall be based upon the maximum prices for white corn at the respective terminal price basing points, set forth in paragraph (b) (1) of this section.

(3) The maximum prices for white corn, for all types of sales for which maximum prices are established by sections 8 and 9 of this regulation, shall be calculated in the same way as the maximum prices for the corresponding sales of yellow corn, except that the maximum prices for these sales of white corn shall be based upon the maximum prices for white corn at the respective terminal price basing points, set forth in paragraph (b) (1) of this section.

THE TWO FOREGOING PARAGRAPHS WERE CHANGED BY THE AMENDMENT OF MAR. 22 TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

"The maximum prices for all other grades of white corn at all points, when the grading factors are any factors other than moisture content, shall be the price a bushel established by this paragraph for No. 1 or No. 2 white corn, less the respective amounts set forth below:

"No. 3 white, ½ cent; No. 4 white, 1 cent; No. 5 white, 1½ cent; and sample white, 2 cents.

"The prices established for all grades of white corn are maximum prices for these grades having a moisture content of 15½ per cent or less. For each 0.5 per cent or fraction thereof, of moisture in excess of 15½ per cent, the maximum price for each grade shall be decreased ½ cent."

Examples: Philadelphia, \$1.38; Boston, \$1.40¼; Nashville, \$1.33¾.

(c) MIXED CORN. The maximum prices per bushel for mixed corn, at all points, shall be the maximum prices at such points for the corresponding grade of yellow corn. The maximum prices for mixed corn which contains 95 percent or more of white corn, however, are calculated under the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, which provides the method for calculating prices for white corn.

(d) EAR CORN AND SNAPPED CORN. The maximum prices for ear corn and snapped corn shall be the maximum prices for yellow corn, provided that for the purpose of calculating the maximum price for ear corn or snapped corn, a bushel shall not be less than 68 pounds in weight.

Sec. 12. Carrying Charges And Seasonal Price Advances

(a) Carrying charges. In addition to the maximum prices for corn established under the provisions of this regulation, a carrying charge, not exceeding 1/25th of a cent a day per bushel, may be charged by a seller to a buyer from the date of the expiration of free time under a contract of sale, to the date selected by the buyer as the date on which shipment shall be made, or to the date on which shipment is actually made, whichever is earlier; Provided, that

(1) The seller may in all cases have five days from the date of receipt of instructions within which to make shipment, and may charge carrying charges accordingly; and

(2) The buyer shall not increase his maximum price for resale to any purchaser because such carrying charges have been incurred.

(b) Seasonal price advances.—All maximum prices established by this regulation shall be increased by one-half cent per bushel on the first day, and one-half cent per bushel on the fifteenth day, of each of the months of May, June, July, August and September. The maximum prices established on September 15, shall continue to and including October 31. On November 1, the maximum prices for corn shall revert to the maximum prices that existed on May 31.

Sec. 13. Maximum Prices for Future Contracts

(a) May contracts.—The maximum prices per bushel at which future contracts for delivery of corn in May may be made shall be the maximum prices for No. 2 yellow corn on May 31, 1943, established under this regulation, at the respective Exchanges, less 2 cents.

(b) July contracts.—The maximum prices per bushel at which future contracts for delivery of corn in July, 1943, may be made shall be the maximum prices at which contracts for May, 1943, delivery may be made, at the respective Exchanges, plus 2 cents.

(c) September contracts.—The maximum prices per bushel at which future contracts for delivery of corn in September, 1943, may be made shall be the maximum prices at which contracts for July, 1943, delivery may be made, at the respective Exchanges, plus 2 cents.

(d) December contracts.—The maximum prices per bushel at which future contracts for delivery of corn in December, 1943, may be made, shall be the maximum prices at which contracts for May, 1943, delivery of corn may be made, at the respective Exchanges.

Sec. 14. Merchandising and Elevation Charges

(a) Merchandising charges. To all maximum prices established under this regulation,

there may be added two merchandising charges of 1/4 cents each per bushel, but only one such charge may be made by any one merchandiser. No merchandising charge may be made unless merchandising services are actually performed.

A merchandiser is any person who buys and resells corn in carload quantities:

(1) At a terminal price basing point, for shipment out of such market; or

(2) At a subterminal point, basing on a terminal price basing point, for shipment out of such market; or

(3) At a destination point located within the Areas I to X described in Appendix A; or

(4) At an interior point for shipment to a destination point located within the Areas I to X described in Appendix A, excluding shipment through a terminal price basing point.

(b) Elevation charges. In any case in which corn is handled through a terminal or a sub-terminal elevator, there may be added to all maximum prices established under this regulation any elevation charges that may lawfully be made, but the total elevation charges that may be added to the price to any purchaser shall not exceed 2 cents per bushel.

(c) Purchases from producers. The charges provided for by this section may not be added on corn purchased directly from producers. Such charges are provided for by section 5 (a) of this regulation.

(d) Meaning of terminal elevator, sub-terminal elevator, and subterminal point. A terminal or a subterminal elevator means any elevator which receives corn by rail or water shipment in carload quantities. A subterminal point is a point at which a subterminal elevator is located.

(e) Invoicing charges. All merchandising and elevation charges permitted by this section may be charged to any purchaser at a later stage of distribution of the corn. These charges shall be separately stated on the invoice to any purchaser.

Sec. 15 Retail dealers' margins at points outside of Area A. The maximum prices for corn sold by retail dealers in less than carload quantities, at points in Areas I to X, described in Appendix A, shall be the maximum prices for corn in carload quantities at the point of sale, plus 8 cents per bushel. The charge permitted by this section does not apply to any of the sales covered by sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 of this regulation.

Sec. 16. Sales of corn in sacks. When corn is sold in sacks furnished by the seller, there may be added to the maximum prices at the point of sale an amount equal to the replacement cost of the sacks plus a sacking charge of 2 cents per bushel.

Sec. 17. Tax on transportation of property. The three per cent tax on the transportation of property imposed by Section 620 of the Revenue Act of 1942 shall, for the purpose of this regulation, be treated as though it were an increase of three per cent in the amount charged by every person engaged in the business of transporting property for hire.

Sec. 18. Selection by purchaser of receiving point. Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to prohibit any person from purchasing and receiving corn at any point at the maximum price at that point as calculated under the provisions of this regulation, and shipping from such point to any other point at his own expense, although the price paid at the point of purchase plus the cost of transportation to the point of destination may exceed the maximum price at the point of destination as calculated under the provisions of this regulation: Provided, that if the corn so purchased and shipped is resold, the maximum price for the resale shall be the maximum price at the point of resale as calculated under the provisions of this regulation.

Sec. 19 Records, Reports and Posting of Prices

(a) Current records. Every person selling corn for which maximum prices are established

by this regulation shall keep, and make available for examination by the Office of Price Administration, records of the same kind that he has customarily kept, relating to the prices which he charges for corn that he sells after the effective date of this regulation, and such additional records as the Office of Price Administration may from time to time require.

(b) Reports. Every person selling corn for which maximum prices are established by this regulation shall submit such reports as the Office of Price Administration may from time to time require.

(c) Posting of prices. (1) Every person who purchases corn from a producer, and who has a regularly established place of business, shall post at a conspicuous place in the place of business his ceiling price on track, as calculated under section 4 of this regulation, the maximum prices that he is permitted to pay to the producer for each class and grade of corn, and the maximum prices that he is permitted to charge for sales to local users of each class and grade of corn.

(2) Every person who sells corn to ultimate users in less than carload quantities, and who has a regularly established place of business, shall post at a conspicuous place in the place of business the maximum prices that he is permitted to charge for each class and grade of corn.

Sec. 20. Evasive practices. The price limitations set forth in this regulation shall not be evaded, whether by direct or indirect methods, in connection with an offer, solicitation, agreement, sale, delivery, purchase, or receipt, of or relating to corn, alone or in conjunction with any other commodity, or by way of commission, service, transportation, or other charge, or discount, premium, or other privilege, or by tying agreement, or other trade understanding, or by any other means.

Sec. 21. Enforcement. Persons violating any provisions of this regulation are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions, and suits for treble damages, and proceedings for suspension of licenses, provided for by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 as amended. Persons having evidence of any violation of this regulation are urged to communicate with the nearest field, state, or regional office of the Office of Price Administration, or with the principal office in Washington, D. C.

Sec. 22. Registration and Licensing. The registration and licensing provisions contained in Sections 15 and 16 of the General Maximum Price Regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration are hereby made a part of this regulation and are made applicable to every person subject to this regulation, except that these provisions do not apply to any farmer who sells corn produced by him.

Sec. 23. Petitions for amendment. Any person seeking a modification of any provision of this regulation may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1 issued by the Office of Price Administration.

Definitions

Sec. 24. Definitions. When used in this regulation, the term:

"Carload quantity" means 60,000 pounds or more.

"Corn" means any grain which consists of 50 per cent or more of shelled corn of the dent or flint varieties, and may contain not more than 10 per cent of other grains for which standards have been established under the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act.

"Less than carload quantity" means less than 60,000 pounds.

"Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or other organized group of persons, or legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing, and includes the United States or any agency thereof, any other government, or any of its political sub-

divisions, and any agencies of any of the foregoing.

"Retail dealer" means any person who buys corn and resells it to a feeder or ultimate user.

Sec. 25. Appendix A. Areas of distribution.

(a) Area A. Area A shall include the states of Illinois and Iowa, and the sections of South Dakota, Nebraska, and Minnesota set forth below:

South Dakota. The section of the state bounded on the east by the eastern boundary of South Dakota, on the south by the southern boundary of South Dakota, on the north by the line of the C. and N. W. Railway extending from the eastern boundary of the state to Wolsey, and on the west by the line of the C., M., St. P. and P. Railway extending from Wolsey to Sioux City, Iowa. Points located on the boundary line of this section are included in Area A.

Nebraska. The section of the state east of a line beginning at Running Water and following the line of the C. and N. W. Railway to Norfolk, thence along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad through Columbus to Central City, thence along the line of the C., B. and Q. Railroad through Hastings and Red Cloud to Superior. Points located on the described railway lines are included in Area A.

Minnesota. The section of the state bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Minnesota, on the west by the western boundary of Minnesota, on the north by the line of the C., M., St. P. and P. Railway, extending through Ortonville to St. Paul, and on the east by the line of the C., R. I. and P. Railway extending from St. Paul through Gordon. Points located on the boundary line of this section are included in Area A.

(b) Areas I to X. Area I. Area I shall include the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia, and Indiana, the lower peninsula of Michigan, the District of Columbia, all of Virginia except the section of the state to which freight rates are provided on page 19 of Central Freight Association Freight Tariff No. 3-G, B. T. Jones, Agent, I.C.C. No. 3319, and the section of Kentucky to which freight rates are provided on pages 13, 14, and 29 of Central Freight Association Freight Tariff No. 3-G, B. T. Jones, Agent, I.C.C. No. 3319.

Area II. Area II shall include the states of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, the section of Louisiana that lies east of the Mississippi River, and the sections of Virginia and Kentucky that are not included in Area I.

Area III. Area III shall include the states of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and the section of Louisiana that is west of the Mississippi River.

Area IV. Area IV shall include the states of Arizona and Nevada, and the sections of the states of Utah, California, Colorado and Oregon to which freight rates are provided in Transcontinental Freight Bureau Tariff No. 46-J, L. K. Kipp, Agent, I.C.C. No. 1481.

Area V. Area V shall include the states of Washington and Idaho, and the sections of the states of Oregon, California, Utah, Wyoming and Montana to which freight rates are provided in Transcontinental Freight Bureau tariff No. 45-D, L. K. Kipp, Agent, I.C.C. No. 1491.

Area VI. Area VI shall include North Dakota, the section of the state of Montana not included in Area V, and all of the state of South Dakota except the section bounded on the east by the eastern boundary of South Dakota, on the south by the southern boundary of South Dakota, on the north by the line of the C. and N. W. Railway extending from the eastern boundary of the state to Wolsey, and on the west by the line of the C., M., St. P. and P. Railway extending from Wolsey to Sioux City, Iowa. The excepted section of

[Concluded on page 241]

Washington News

Senator Ellison Smith criticizes the new corn ceilings computed after deducting benefit payments.

Foodstuffs will continue to be exported in quantity, the House having passed the bill extending lend-lease.

The Senate Mar. 19 unanimously approved a resolution allowing the C.C.C. to sell 100,000,000 bus. more of feed wheat.

A new scale of prices on feed wheat must be calculated by the C.C.C. under the permission to sell an additional 100,000,000 bus. at corn parity.

The House rules committee has approved the Steagall bill to prohibit the inclusion of benefit payments in calculating ceiling prices for farm products.

Merchandisers of corn selling to feed manufacturers in need will be protected by the C.C.C. replacing their corn at ceiling levels plus 1½¢ for merchandising and 1¢ elevation.

The C.C.C. by Mar. 26 will begin accepting defaulted loan wheat instead of waiting until Apr. 30. Loan redemptions at Minneapolis are running 6,000 per day, which is more than the office can handle.

The O.P.A. Mar. 18 authorized price increases of 60¢ per 100 lbs. on kidney beans, and 5 to 40¢ per 100 lbs. on all other dry beans, as paid to producers. Retail prices will advance about 1¢ per pound.

Businessmen instead of lawyers are to be placed in key positions according to Prentiss M. Brown, O.P.A. administrator. He hopes to keep prices from rising more than one-half of one per cent a month.

As much as 100,000,000 bus. of Canadian feed grains could be expected this year if the transportation lines could handle it. Since Aug. 1 it is reported the United States has received 25,000,000 bus. of oats and 11,000,000 bus. of barley.

After Mar. 31 a rating of AA-1 will be given industrial food producing plants for maintenance and repair critical materials. This CMP Regulation No. 5 does not make it clear that grain storehouses and feed manufacturers are included.

Maintenance, repair and operating supplies are to be obtained, prior to Mar. 31, by extension of preference ratings, but after that date these materials will be obtained in the manner provided by Controlled Materials Plan Regulation No. 5.

The House has cut from \$65,075,000 to \$26,100,000 the bill providing for redistribution and shelter of farm workers, and diverted the program from the executive's Farm Security Administration to the extension services and U. S. employment service.

A whole project will be considered new construction if it is partly maintenance and repair and partly new construction, under a revised definition by the W.P.B. New construction by manufacturing and commercial structures that may be undertaken without specific

Corn Goods Ceiling Amended

In amendment No. 2 to M.P.R. 305, effective Mar. 12, the O.P.A. relieved the squeeze on millers of corn meal, corn flour, grits, hominy, hominy grits and other dry milling corn products, that result from the advance in corn prices after the original regulation was made in November. The amendment reads:

Section 1351.1764. Maximum base point prices for yellow and white corn products. (a) The maximum base point price for yellow corn products shall be \$2.37 per hundredweight at the basing point of Kansas City, Mo.

(b) The maximum base point price for white corn products shall be \$2.81 per hundredweight at the basing point of Kansas City, Mo.

authority has been reduced to a valuation of less than \$200.

Wheat sales to distillers by the C.C.C. will be at 9¢ per bushel less than the price of No. 2 yellow corn delivered to the distillery, it was announced Mar. 18. For the first quarter the price has been equivalent to 80 cents per bushel, Chicago, and on the new ceilings it will be 93 cents. The increased cost of grain to the distillers will be absorbed by the government Defense Supplies Corporation continuing to buy alcohol under the cost-plus plan.

How Can We Produce Needed Food?

[From an address by Hon. Arthur E. Nelson of Minnesota before the U. S. Senate.]

As an example of some of the horrible confusion emanating from Washington today, let it be noted that Manpower Administrator McNutt recently said that farmers would have to compete with industry for labor supply. Other voices in Government say that farm-labor costs shall not be included in the ceiling price on farm products. Still others say that the price of farm products shall not advance. Yet, with industrial wages many times higher than the wage which the farmer is now able to pay, with a ceiling on the prices of farm products, by just what legerdemain can the farmer compete with industry in enticing labor into the fields? Perhaps some of our starry-eyed theorists in swivel chairs have been deluded by a belief that the lure of fresh air and the scent of new-mown hay will suffice to attract men to the plow and the pitchfork, despite the promise of a better stuffed pocketbook at the factory. Someone needs to bring order out of this chaos.

Ruling on Second-hand Machines and Repairs

The Office of Price Administration in Recent Price Interpretations No. 18 gives the following Digest No. 129 pertaining to used machines and repairs thereof:

Buyer of second-hand crane "as is" wants the boiler repaired. The seller is engaged to do the repair work before delivering the crane to the buyer. The resulting total compensation is less than rebuilt and guaranteed price, but more than the "as is" price. This procedure is a violation of the Regulation.

If seller performs repair work before delivering machine to buyer, total price cannot exceed either the "as is" or "rebuilt and guaranteed" price, depending on condition of machine.

If the machine has actually been delivered to buyer, seller can then be engaged to do repair work and paid for his services without regard to the charges for the machine, provided the engagement of the services was not agreed upon by the parties prior to delivery.

This means that in order for the seller to be able to sell the service of repair independently of the sale of the machine, the buyer of the machine must when buying the machine have been completely free to engage a person other than the seller of the machine to do the repair work.

Even where machine is first delivered to buyer before repair work is done, if end result is that the seller received compensation totaling more than the rebuilt and guaranteed price, a strong presumption of evasion exists.

Ceilings on pulp and paper products were being squeezed by the rise in pulpwood prices in the southeast, and in March the O.P.A. froze producers' ceilings for 60 days preparatory to fixing dollars and cents maximum prices.

C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75¢; No. 2, 73¢; No. 4, 67¢ per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5¢ higher.

SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85¢; No. 3, 80¢; No. 4, 70¢. In Arizona and California, 5¢ higher.

FLAXSEED, at terminals, \$2.70 for No. 1; \$2.65 per bushel for No. 2. At Kansas City 10¢ less and at Los Angeles and San Francisco 5¢ more. On farms the freight and handling charge will be deducted, but a storage allowance of 7¢ per bushel will be made.

CORN, average 77¢ per bushel.

SOYBEANS, \$1.70 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow, for 1943.

WHEAT, average \$1.13 per bushel.

RYE, 60 cents for farm or warehouse stored, but borrower must guarantee storage charges.

The Soybean Loan Program

The basic C.C.C. loan rate on soybeans for 1943 is \$1.70 per bushel for No. 2 yellow with not more than 14 per cent moisture, or 10 cents more than under the 1942 program.

All grades of yellow, green, brown, black and mixed, down to and including No. 4 are eligible for the federal loan, but in no case can they carry in excess of 14% moisture. Beans which are weevily, musty, sour, heating or have any objectionable foreign odor, are likewise ineligible for the government loan.

In order to participate in the 1943 soybean loan program, farmers must plant at least 90% of the individual war crop goal. Loans are available thru Jan. 1, 1944, and mature April 30 of 1944, but like all other loans made by the Commodity Credit Corporation, they carry a demand clause. At the time of signing the loan papers, farmers must give consent to leave the beans in storage on their own property until July 1, 1944. There is a storage allowance of 7¢ per bushel, which is advanced to the borrower at the time the loan is made. If the loan is called or defaulted upon, the borrower may retain the full storage allowance, but if he redeems them prior to their maturity date, he must return a pro-rated share of the allowance.

With regard to the soybean purchase program, the basic price, like that for the 1943 loans, will be 10¢ per bushel higher than last year, or \$1.70 for No. 2 yellow which carries not in excess of 14% moisture. Discounts for high and premiums for low moisture content will be in effect, and will result in an outside price range of \$1.57 to \$1.76 per bu. for yellow and green beans. On the brown, black and mixed types, the range will be from \$1.37 to \$1.56 per bushel.

F. C. Bisson, director of public relations for the Chicago Board of Trade, has tabulated the loan and purchase schedule as follows:

1943 SOYBEAN LOAN AND PURCHASE SCHEDULE				
Moisture	Loan	Purchase		
	Green and Yellow	Brown, Black and Mixed	Green and Yellow	Brown, Black and Mixed
Nos. 1 and 2				
11%	\$1.76	\$1.56	\$1.76	\$1.56
12%	1.74	1.54	1.74	1.54
13%	1.72	1.52	1.72	1.52
14%	1.70	1.50	1.70	1.50
No. 3				
11%	1.74	1.54	1.74	1.54
12%	1.72	1.52	1.72	1.52
13%	1.70	1.50	1.70	1.50
14%	1.68	1.48	1.68	1.48
15% ....	...	...	1.66	1.46
16% ....	...	...	1.64	1.44
No. 4				
11%	1.71	1.51	1.71	1.51
12%	1.69	1.49	1.69	1.49
13%	1.67	1.47	1.67	1.47
14%	1.65	1.45	1.65	1.45
15% ....	...	...	1.63	1.43
16% ....	...	...	1.61	1.41
17% ....	...	...	1.59	1.39
18% ....	...	...	1.57	1.37

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

What Is the Correct Corn Ceiling?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are still completely at a loss as to the correct corn ceiling prices at country stations here in Indiana. We are going along just as we have been, just hoping the next Circle Letter won't be dictated from behind the bars of the county jail.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Exec. V.-Pres.

What to Do Next?

Grain & Feed Journals: Why ask us for news? Ask Washington; they are running this business now. All we do is read the releases from them. We have a shortage of all high protein feeds, and now with the new orders on corn, we can't buy any corn and when we do, we can't deliver it to the little town where there isn't a railroad. Looks like the retail merchant is left out in the cold. We have been working these towns for 12 years and delivering to them every week. We can't see the logic in these orders as they will curtail the efforts of the farmers and feeders.—Witt & Stokes, Vinita, Okla.

Keeping Cars in Active Service

Grain Dealers Journal: We note the article in the Journal of March 10th, about the same car being loaded twice at Herndon, Kan. In July 1941 we loaded a number of cars of wheat for storage for government loan to go to Sutton and Bixby, Neb. About a week later we loaded five of the same cars a second time.

Records showed the government had made a loan on the same car twice from the same station in about a week.

About ten years ago we received a car of gasoline from a point in Texas. About ten days later we received our next car from the same point which was the same car we had unloaded the week before.

Next thing we will hear is that the same Jap plane was shot down twice.—Reimer Smith Grain Co., by Paul Reimer, Holyoke, Colo.

Corn Buyer's Selection of Receiving Point

Grain & Feed Journals: Section 16 of the maximum corn price regulation provides that on sacked corn you can add to the maximum price at the point of sale replacement costs of bags, plus 2c per bushel for sacking.

This section to my mind covers the following example: A farmer in Terry County can sell his corn to a farmer, feeder, trucker, or corn dealer in Terry County at the maximum price prevailing in Terry County, and the trucker or dealer can sell that corn at the maximum price prevailing at the place where he sells it. So assuming that the maximum price on No. 2 yellow corn in Terry County is \$1.21½, this dealer or trucker would be out of luck if he tried to sell this corn at Houston, where the maximum ceiling on No. 2 yellow corn is \$1.15½. So this Section 18 seems to take care of the most intricate and complicated situation, for you must keep in mind that you cannot pay more than the maximum price at the point you buy the corn, nor can you sell the corn at over the maximum price prevailing at the point where you sell.

Transportation costs in your delivering corn from your dock can be added to the price; or in

other words, you can assess transportation charges for delivering corn by your trucks, as there is nothing in the regulation prohibiting it.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Millers Charged with Conspiracy

The Millers National Federation, 16 flour milling companies and 11 of their executives have been indicted by the federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy to fix prices of packaged family flour thruout the United States.

The charges relate to the differentials established from time to time by the Federation on packages of different sizes.

The corn grind during February was 9,622,338 bus., against 10,618,677 bus. in January and 9,732,297 bus. in January, 1942, as reported by the Corn Industries Research Foundation.

Protest U. S. Government Financing Rice Growing in Cuba

By JAMES H. GLASS

The Stuttgart, Ark., Chamber of Commerce has gone on record as opposing the federal government plan whereby the Export-Import bank of the USA would finance the development of rice growing in Cuba to a point excluding shipments into Cuba from any other country. Members condemned the secret manner in which the federal government is handling the transaction and expressed surprise that the huge loan of \$25,000,000 would be spent in wartime to foster competition to domestic industries.

Criticism was expressed concerning proposal to furnish needed equipment to Cuban farmers for rice production on a large scale. Agricultural implements, such as tractor planters and other essential equipment in the United States, are ready for shipment to Cuba as needed, according to authentic information received from Cuban sources. When American farmers are facing major difficulties because of lack of equipment, the move would be doubly detrimental to rice producing states, business interests at Stuttgart emphasized.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15..	139.7	101.4	63	113.8	97.8	152
Feb. 15..	141.4	102.7	63.8	115.2	99	154

FARM PRICES

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15..	117.5	88	52.5	61.3	68.3	159
Feb. 15..	119.5	90.4	55.5	64.1	70.7	160

Soybeans: Inspected Receipts, February, 1943, in Carlots¹

Class	Grade					Total Feb., 1943	Oct. 1, '42, to Feb. 28, '43
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Sample		
Yellow	148	549	686	617	3,460	5,460	41,751
Green	...	1	5	1	1	8	54
Brown	14	2	6	4	7	33	105
Black	39	52	18	6	1	116	730
Mixed	6	21	9	8	4	48	400
Total cars	207	625	724	636	3,473	5,665	...
Percentages	4	11	13	11	61	100	...
Oct.-Feb.—Cars	6,826	9,121	8,224	5,893	12,976	...	43,040
1942-43 Percentages	16	21	19	14	30	...	100
Oct.-Feb.—Cars	2,624	8,469	16,246	4,695	1,366	...	33,400
1941-42 Percentages	8	25	49	14	4	...	100

¹Cargo and truck receipts converted to carlots on basis of 1,500 bus. equal 1 carlot.

C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

WHEAT, warehouse stored, Apr. 30, 1943; farm stored, Apr. 30, 1944.

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, on 3-year period; but may be delivered on 30 days' notice by farmer.

SOYBEANS, June 30, 1943, on applications received up to Mar. 31, 1943.

Chicago Board Corn Ceilings

At a special meeting of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade the morning of Mar. 13 regulation 1853, ceiling prices on corn, was adopted, effective immediately.

The following maximum prices per bushel on transactions entered into under the rules of this Exchange on and after Mar. 13, and until further notice shall be—

Corn futures, May, \$1.01; July, \$1.03; September, \$1.05; December, \$1.01.

Corn in bulk in carload quantities, yellow, No. 1, \$1.02; No. 2, \$1.02; No. 3, \$1.01½; No. 4, \$1.01; No. 5, \$1.00½; and sample grade, \$1.00.

The prices established for No. 3 yellow, No. 4 yellow, No. 5 yellow, and sample yellow corn are maximum prices for these grades at the lowest moisture content permissible under the Official Grain Standards of the United States. For each one-half per cent, or fraction thereof, of moisture in excess of 15½ per cent, the maximum price for each of these grades shall be reduced by three-fourths of one cent per bushel.

White corn, No. 1, \$1.23½; No. 2, \$1.23½; No. 3, \$1.23; No. 4, \$1.22½; No. 5, \$1.22; and sample grade, \$1.21½.

Mixed corn, containing less than 95 per cent white corn, No. 1, \$1.02; No. 2, \$1.02; No. 3, \$1.01½; No. 4, \$1.01; No. 5, \$1.00½; and sample grade \$1.00.

Containing 95 per cent or more of white corn, No. 1, \$1.23½; No. 2, \$1.23½; No. 3, \$1.23; No. 4, \$1.22½; No. 5, \$1.22; and sample grade, \$1.21½.

The maximum prices of corn in bulk in carload quantities shall be increased ½ cent each 15 days beginning May 1, and extending thru Sept. 15.

February Soybean Inspections

Almost two-thirds of the market receipts of soybeans inspected in February graded Sample this season, inspectors' reports to the Grain Products Branch of the Food Distribution Administration show. About half of the January inspections were Sample grade.

Of the inspected receipts October-February, 30 per cent fell into Sample grade, compared with only 4 per cent for the corresponding period last season. About 37 per cent of this season's receipts graded Nos. 1 and 2, however, compared with 33 per cent for the same period last season. The quantity grading No. 3 this season is much smaller than last year. Out of 43,040 cars inspected October through February, 41,751 classed as Yellow.

Inspections of soybeans in February included the equivalent of 228 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 29 cars.

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

	Wheat														
	Option		Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.
	High	Low	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Chicago	109½	122½	146¼	146¾	145	144½	143½	144¾	145½	145¼	145½	145½	145½	144½	145½
Winnipeg	100%	91%	96%	97	97%	97	98%	98¾	99%	99	99%	99%	99%	100%	100%
Minneapolis	142½	116½	139½	139½	137½	137½	137½	137½	138½	138½	139½	138½	138½	138½	138½
Kansas City	141½	114½	138½	138½	137½	137½	136	136¾	137½	137½	138¾	137½	137½	137½	137½
Duluth, durum	141½	114	138½	138½	138½	138½	138	138¾	140	140	141	140½	139½	139½	139½
Milwaukee	149½	122½	146¼	146¾	145	144½	143½	144¾	145½	145¼	145½	145½	144½	145½	145½
Corn															
Chicago	101	83½	100	100	100	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
Kansas City	98	79¾	96%	96¾	96¾	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Milwaukee	101	83½	100	100	100	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
Oats															
Chicago	63½	49½	62½	62½	61½	61½	61	61	61½	61½	62½	63½	62½	62½	63½
Minneapolis	58¾	44½	57½	58½	57½	56¾	56½	56½	57	57½	57½	58½	58	58½	58½
Milwaukee	63½	49½	62½	62½	61½	61½	61	61½	61½	61½	62½	63½	62½	62½	63½
Rye															
Chicago	89½	65½	87½	88½	86	85½	85½	85½	87	86½	87½	86½	86	86½	86½
Minneapolis	83½	61½	82½	83	81½	81	80½	80½	81½	81½	82½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Duluth	83½	71½	82½	83	81½	81	80½	80½	81½	81	82½	82½	81½	81½	81½
Barley															
Minneapolis	78¾	59	77½	77½	77½	77	77	77	77	77½	78¾	78¾	77½	77½	77½

Winnipeg closed each day at top ceilings of 5½¢ for oats, 66¢ for rye and 64¢ for barley.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Fayetteville, Ark., Mar. 15.—What grain is raised here is fed to livestock. A large amount of commercial feeds are shipped in. Much poultry is raised for the markets.—J. A. Miles.

Beloit, Kan., Mar. 12.—Farmers holding not to exceed 10 % outside farm stored government wheat; no rye; oats none, only for feed on farm; barley, none.—Beloit Milling Co.

Ottawa, Ont.—Adverse weather conditions and the pressure of war transport on the railways have affected movement of feed grains from the head of the great lakes to eastern Canada but buyers of western feed grains who have consignments on order may be assured deliveries will be made "as quickly as conditions permit," F. W. Presant, feed administrator, said in a statement issued Mar. 12.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain during February as compared with February, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 1,429,812 (431,183); corn, 4,525 (1,700); oats, 86,769 (14,500); rye, 1,500; soybeans, 347,877; flaxseed, 132,106 (739,200); shipments, wheat, 2,680,000 (2,296,000); oats, 70,000.—Dept. of Inf. & Statistics, Produce Exchange.

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 16.—Stocks of Canadian wheat in all positions in Canada and the United States, in store and in transit, except on farms, amounted to 439,609,000 bus. compared with 443,251,000 the preceding week and 468,941,000 a year ago; oats, 31,682,000; rye, 6,407,000; barley, 30,786,000; flax, 5,708,000. U. S. corn in Canada Mar. 13 totaled 3,359,000 bus., against 2,449,000 bus. a year ago. Rye of U. S. origin in Canada remained the same as a year ago, 24,000 bus.

Portland, Ore.—Receipts of grain during January and February as compared to the same months a year ago, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Wheat, Jan., 935,009 (559,221); Feb., 628,640 (466,089); corn, Jan., 85,616 (87,065); Feb., 107,095 (87,065); oats, Jan., 78,658 (87,786); Feb., 95,676 (67,786); rye, Jan., 163 (4,730); Feb., (4,710); barley, 67,554 (43,738); Feb., 114,080 (43,738); flaxseed, Jan., 54,512 (22,046); Feb., 45,236 (22,076); hay, tons, Jan., 280 (975); Feb., 695 (526).—C. W. Wright, chief grain inspector.

Dodge City, Kan., March 17.—Considerable wheat is still arriving from country points, but this for the most part represents purchases that were made when the market was several cents higher than at present, but were held up for lack of grain cars. The present market will not permit the liquidation of warehouse loans at a profit. As soon as the shipment of old contracts is completed, we cannot expect much of a movement of loan wheat with the market around present levels.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Decatur, Ill., Mar. 20.—The corn situation is becoming more acute every day. Dissatisfaction is general over the new ceilings and discount ruling on moisture. All supplies of corn on farms, country elevators and terminals are now actually frozen. All marketing operations are stalled. Livestock feeders and mixed feed mills are running out of corn, jeopardizing the whole domestic economy and indicates possible breakdown in the government livestock, dairy and poultry production programs. The over-all corn situation is befuddlement, which certainly does not help to meet the goals of increased production.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Duluth, Minn.—Snow driven by a gale lashed this area last week for three days, bringing about the worst storm of the entire winter. High snow drifts blocked rail, truck and vehicular transportation, disrupted telegraph communications and even isolated points in the city and adjacent territory. Hard packed snow drifts blocked railroad yards, stalled equipment, and unloading of grain at elevators was virtually suspended. Country shippers have been striving to get their grain to terminal markets, but find cars scarce. Farmers are redeeming wheat at a profit and the trade expects a continuation of this marketing at present or higher prices. —F.G.C.

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 18.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grains were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ending Mar. 11, expressed in bushels, and comparative figures for the preceding week shown in parentheses: Wheat, 2,067,155 (2,768,637); oats, 1,860,406 (2,335,681); barley, 1,407,054 (1,324,854); rye, 98,558 (104,284); flaxseed, 16,796 (17,304).—S. A. Cudmore, M. A., Dominion Statistician.

Nationwide Ceiling on Corn

[Continued from page 237]

South Dakota outlined above shall include points located on the boundary line of the excepted section.

Area VII. Area VII shall include the section of the state of Wyoming not included in Area V, the section of the state of Colorado not included in Area IV, and all of the state of Nebraska west of a line beginning at Running Water and following the line of the C. and N. W. Railway to Norfolk, thence along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad through Columbus to Central City, thence along the line of the C., B. and Q. Railroad through Hastings and Red Cloud to Superior. Points on the described railway lines shall not be included in Area VII.

Area VIII. Area VIII shall include all of

the state of Minnesota except the section bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Minnesota, on the west by the western boundary of Minnesota, on the north by the line of the C., M., St. P. and P. Railway, extending through Ortonville to St. Paul, and on the east by the line of the C., R. I. and P. Railway extending from St. Paul through Gordon. The excepted section outlined above shall include points located on the boundary line of the excepted section.

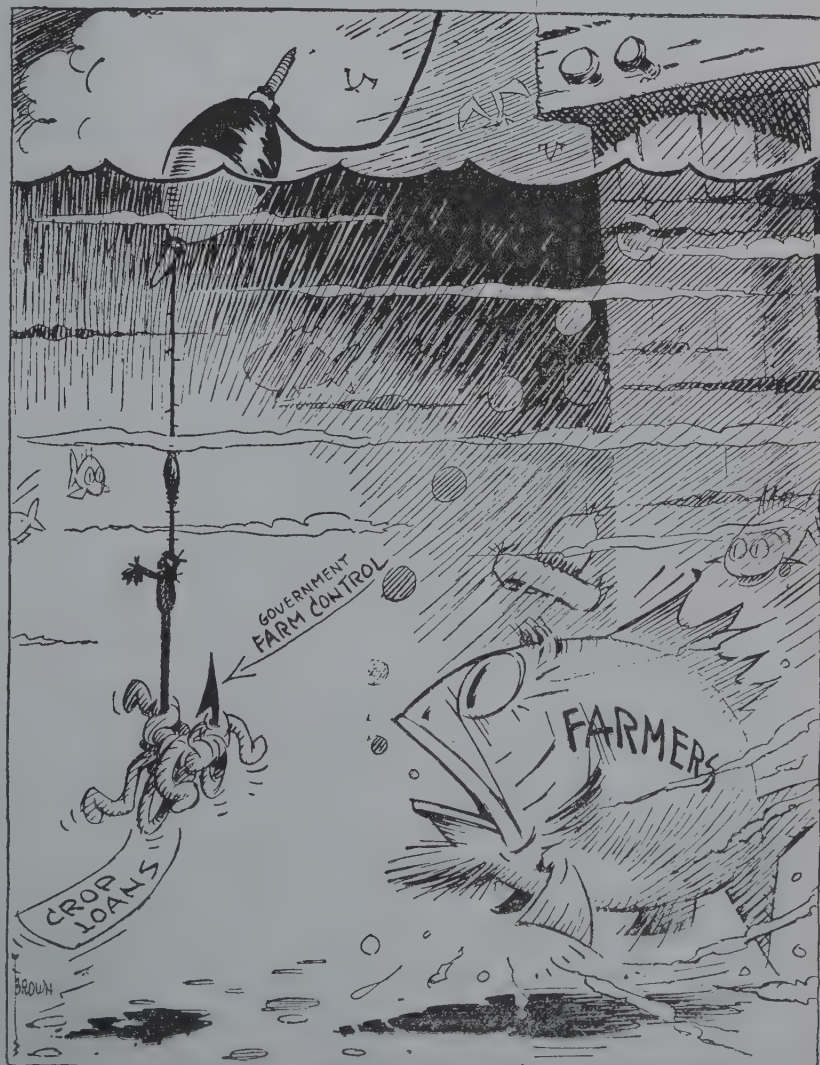
Area IX. Area IX shall include all of the state of Wisconsin north of the line of the C., M. & St. P. and P. Railway extending from Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee, and the upper peninsula of Michigan. The area shall not include points located on the described railway line.

Area X. Area X shall include all of the state of Wisconsin not included in Area IX.

(c) Reference to freight tariffs. All references in this section to freight tariffs shall include supplements thereto and reissues thereof.

This regulation shall become effective Mar. 12, 1943. (Pub. Laws 421 and 729, 77th Cong.; E. O. 9250, 7 F. R. 7871.) Issued this 12th day of March, 1943.—Prentiss M. Brown, Administrator; Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture.

Bait for Suckers



From the Chicago Journal of Commerce.

Hoosier Dealers Protest Ceilings

The 28th annual meeting of the Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n was held in the Spencer Hotel, Marion, Mar. 15, 16.

The number of registrants was encouraging and the sessions and banquet were well attended.

PRES. PAUL DAWSON, Wolcott, called the first session to order. In his opening remarks he said: Right now we are confronted with serious problems which come up only in times like these and under war time conditions. Our first and main effort is to lend every help to an early victory, and while some of the rules and regulations are irritating and confusing we must make the most of them, and conduct our business accordingly. Our greatest problem is manpower, we are really up against it for help. There is nothing for us to do but put on our overalls and get out in the elevator and go to work. If some of the men sitting around in government offices were sent out to do worthwhile work the shortage of manpower would be somewhat relieved.

I think we are all experiencing difficulty securing repairs for our equipment. This is especially true of spouting, which wears out rapidly. There is nothing left for us to do but turn and patch, and keep this up until we get to the point where we will have to use tin cans.

If the soybean storage had been handled properly so much of the last crop would not have rotted in the fields. I am convinced this was largely due to improper storage agreements. This did not give the terminals a fair deal. If we had had good weather during corn harvest there would have been a car shortage. Permits to ship grain, ceiling prices on corn, when and where to ship corn have caused a great many headaches.

The shortage of fertilizer and the inability to get building material has been of great concern, and now comes food rationing. We don't know what tomorrow will bring, but we can be almost sure that an order issued today will be changed tomorrow.

Naturally we all wonder about controlled enterprise after the war. This country became the greatest country on earth because of free enterprise, and we should resolve to get rid of all controls as soon as the war is over, and return to the freedom fought for by our forebears and for which our sons are now fighting. If we do not watch carefully we will have lost for these sons that very thing for which they are fighting and dying. We must remain a free people, and to remain free we must have all the advantages that freedom entails.

SEC'Y W. L. WOODFIELD, Lafayette, read the minutes of the 1942 meeting.

Before adjourning for luncheon Pres. Dawson appointed a nominating and a resolution committee.

Monday Afternoon Session

Marion's mayor extended the official greeting of the city, and expressed the hope his city would again be chosen for the ass'n's annual meeting. Kermit Cross, Oakville, responded.

M. D. GUILD, Indiana Grain Cooperative, Inc., Indianapolis, with Lew Hill, also of Indianapolis, at the blackboard, gave an interesting and informative talk on Price Ceilings. Mr. Guild explained the method of arriving at the ceiling price for any given territory. He called attention to the inequities of the OPA order, but expressed the belief it would be changed.

J. S. WEBER, sec'y Indiana Coal Merchants Ass'n, Indianapolis, discussed OPA regulations affecting the coal industry.

FRED K. SALE, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis: We must get definite information on cost figures. We must know actual handling charges if we want to get more revenue.

FRED DAHL, Lowell, gave a summary of

the activities of The Elevator Service, the buying agency of the Indiana cooperative elevators.

PRES. DAWSON delved into the question box and selected the following:

Question: Will Indiana receivers, because of the 15c per bu. advantage under ceiling regulations, go to Illinois for corn, or will they force Indiana dealers to sell it at a price comparable with Illinois?

The answers were varied but it was the consensus that corn would be bought at the most favorable price.

Question: When can we expect the government to check up on us to determine if we are living up to OPA regulations?

FRED SALE: There is an indication there will soon be a checkup. The OPA is building up a field force, and will be prepared to crack down on someone. Keep complete records of your transactions, and do your best to follow regulations. I do not think you will have anything to fear if you make a real and honest effort to follow these regulations.

Question: Are any employees of grain elevators or coal yards exempt from the draft?

The answer to this was No.

FRED SALE: We have heard considerable discussion of price ceilings. We've got to have them and it is much better to have experienced grain men work them out, than have an OPA program. The mixed feed trade has worked out a very satisfactory program which was accepted by the OPA, and we all hope the grain trade will be as successful.

Tuesday Morning Session

PRES. DAWSON in opening this final session expressed the hope the membership would cooperate in every way in carrying out the regulations of the OPA, regardless of their opinion of such regulations.

Consumer Credit Controlled

JOHN O. MOTTO, manager of the Inter-City Credit Bureau, Warsaw, Ind., was scheduled to address the Annual Convention, but this discussion was postponed.

Mr. Motto was to discuss the credit situation as it applied to Consumers Credit Regulation W, and the application of this regulation to the various businesses conducted by the members of the Grain Dealers Ass'n.

The Inter-City Credit Bureau operates as a credit bureau, Better Business Bureau and aid to its members in their efforts to secure payment of slow accounts. No commissions accrue to the Bureau for any of its many services, including collection of accounts, as the dues constitute the entire expense to members.

The Bureau now operates in 70 Northern Indiana towns in eighteen counties. Its operation is unique in that it can serve its members in remote places individually or collectively.

Approximately forty elevator operators and feed dealers are affiliated with the Bureau and it also embraces in its membership merchants engaged in every line of business.

Only such articles of merchandise as are covered by Section 13 of Consumers Credit Regula-

tion W, come within the scope of the Regulations. He said the extension of credit by grain and feed dealers is one of the most perplexing problems since feed does not come under the control of Consumers Credit Regulation. The Inter-City Credit Bureau does not advocate the cessation of credit extension entirely, since that can never happen, but it seeks to aid its members to control credit extensions and make such operation safer for the dealer.

During the four years the Inter-City Credit Bureau has been in operation it has recovered thousands of dollars from accounts due its members, and at the same time has made the extension of credit a safer operation. The Bureau serves as many Lumber Dealers as it does Grain and Feed Dealers but their problem is quite different since most merchandise handled by lumber dealers is controlled by the Government Regulation.

WALTER PENROD, South Whitley, related his experience with the Credit Bureau and stated he was highly pleased with the results obtained. He called special attention to its value in collecting from the migrant, and to the publication, periodically, of a black list. He explained, too, that the Bureau being an association of business men gave it wider latitude in the securing of credit information.

WALTER KRUECK, Allied Mills, Fort Wayne, in his discussion of Protein Rationing, first of all warned his listeners to keep informed, that they must read to keep abreast of what is going on in the industry, even though it is necessary to spend a few evenings a week reading the various bulletins on regulations. Mr. Krueck presented figures showing the livestock and poultry population, as well as the increase which the government has asked for, then figures on the additional feed which will be required to feed this increase. He wondered if any thought was given to this increase in feed requirement when the increased production program was set up.

VICE-PRES. JOHN GROGAN, Ambia, read the resolutions prepared by the Resolutions Committee. They were adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

WHEREAS, the present policy of the Office of Price Administration is to cut across contracts which were made currently under ceiling conditions, and in good faith. And whereas performance by such contracts were satisfactory to both buyer and seller, and whereas we consider such a policy as being contrary to constitutional law, sanctity of contracts, undemocratic and unfair, also disturbing to economic conditions and in restraint of trade; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n is vigorously opposed to such a policy, and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Prentiss Brown, OPA administrator.

Resolutions were also presented thanking the city of Marion, the hotel and the individuals who contributed to the success of the convention.

The following were elected to fill vacancies on the Board of Directors: Paul Dawson Wolcott and Don Tyler, Remington. The carry-over directors are Kermit Cross, Oakville; Fred Dahl, Lowell; K. R. Applegate, Winamac; John Cruca, Chalmers.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors following the close of the convention the officers elected were: pres. John Grogan, Ambia; vice-



Officers Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. L. to R.: John Grogan, Ambia, president; Paul Dawson, Wolcott, retiring president; W. L. Woodfield, Lafayette, sec'y.

pres. Walter Penrod, So. Whitley; sec'y-treas. W. L. Woodfield, Lafayette.

THE BANQUET

Prof. Robt. Phillips, Purdue University, was the speaker at the annual banquet of the ass'n. His inspiring talk, "I Am An American," thrilled his audience and left it filled with pride that they were Americans. Several song and dance acts added gaiety to the occasion.

Convention Notes

A. L. Lief, Grain Dealers Mutual Ins. Co., had charge of registration, and was successful in retrieving the badges from the departing delegates.

Joe Siebold, "The Hoosier Pepper Upper," was song leader both for the convention sessions and the banquet.

Carl Berger, W. B. Short and L. A. Windle were the custodians of the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. table, containing catalogs and other literature descriptive of the company's extensive line of grain elevator and feed mill machinery. Attractive pencils were handed out.

Ed. Bargery represented the Union Iron Works.

Feed Manufacturers were represented by: Walter B. Krueck, Allied Mills, Ft. Wayne; John H. Boll; Geo. C. Thomas; C. F. Marsh; Del Seaman; E. R. Fry; W. E. Hart; H. P. Schmidt; H. E. Cooper; Marvin Knauff.

Seed men present were: D. M. Musselman, Edw. J. Funk & Sons, Kentland; Gene Floyd; Earl C. Yount; T. H. Beeson; Lloyd R. Rumsey.

Feed ingredients manufacturers representatives present were: Earl Johns; Sheldon Clock; Ivan Mills; S. D. Vander Wall; M. F. Gilgrist; Geo. N. Collins; J. H. Caldwell, Jr.; W. E. Ohlemeyer; W. T. Crimmins.

The AAA was represented by C. K. Kohr; A. S. Thomas; H. W. Bonham.

The Indianapolis delegation included: Lew Hill; Ed. K. Shepperd; M. D. Guild; Claude M. Record.

H. I. Stilwell, H. E. Nickloy and J. A. Hague were the steel and wire representatives.

M. C. Kabel, Urbana, was the only Illinois representative.

C. G. Egly, Ft. Wayne, renewed acquaintances.

Country dealers present included: W. R. Aukerman, Amboy; F. M. Ackels, Hobbs; K. R. Applegate; Winamac; H. M. Bonewitz, Huntington; W. E. Brown, Warren; O. Badertscher, Bluffton; G. E. Carr, Roann; Ross Curless, Windfall; Roy Camp, Monticello; Kermit Cross, Oakville; H. W. Dice, Sacco; Paul Dawson, Wolcott; F. A. Dahl, Belshaw; A. L. Doran, Plymouth; E. E. Daily, Remington; J. L. Elliott, Rich Valley; John Grogan, Ambia; James Hoagland, Remington; J. D. Kiefer, Elwood; H. P. Keplinger, Warren; H. G. Lutz, Lafayette; R. L. Mossburg, Warren; H. C. Myers, Crawfordsville; C. C. Major, Carmel; J. F. Newby, Jonesboro; Clyde Ogan, Wabash; E. F. Parnell, Ambia; Walter Penrod, South Whitley; R. G. Reiff, Burnettsville; G. H. Row, Rich Valley; Chas. Russell, Brook; Irwin Runyan, LaFayette; Victor Stuckey, Berne; H. G. Tyler, Lowell; Don Tyler, Remington; Garth Woodward, Tocsin; W. L. Woodfield, LaFayette; John Witte, Hoagland; G. M. Weidlinger, Lebanon; Eli Zehr, Remington.

Under the existing price ceiling program in Canada, wheat is one of the few commodities the price of which can be advanced without affecting consumer costs. This is due to the fact that there is already in effect a program under which the Canadian mills are subsidized against domestic flour sales. The advance in wheat prices increases the cost of these subsidies to the government but this increase is, of course, relatively small as compared with the higher value of the Canadian Wheat Board holdings. There is no reason, therefore, why a maximum price should be placed on wheat at this time.—Jas. Richardson & Sons.

Use of Malted Grain Restricted

W.P.B. Conservation Order M-288 restricts the use of malted grain and malted syrup by brewers in the manufacture of malt beverages.

During the three months, Mar. 1 thru May 31, 1943, inclusive, and for each three months thereafter, the manufacturer of malt beverages cannot use more than 93 per cent of the malted grain used during the same period in 1942.

Brewers are forbidden to accept delivery of malted grain if such delivery would at any time result in an inventory exceeding by 10 per cent the quantity of malted grain used by him for the manufacture of malt beverages during 1942.

World's Tallest Cob Burner

The Pekin Farmers Grain Co., Pekin, Ill., claims to have the tallest cob burner in the world. The burner is 18 ft. in diameter and 60 ft. high, built of brick, and bound with strap iron hoops, spaced 3 ft. apart at the bottom, and gradually spaced farther apart to 8 or 9 ft. at the top. The cob burner is lined with fire brick about half its height.

So tall a structure acts like a chimney and creates a strong draft. It has only the normal number of draft holes, but the bottom three rows are 6 inch tile. The next five rows are of 4 inch tile.

The cobs burn fiercely and throw off a lot of sparks so it became necessary to cover burner with two screens. The first screen comes upward from the top of the burner. The other has straight sides for 5 ft., then cones upward. The double screen is effective in checking the draft and exhausting the sparks before they can get away.

The cob spout enters the cob burner at a sharp angle. But the fire hazard inherent in this angle is minimized by a screen covered jump gap between the burner and the spout. In addition an automatic draft shut-off valve diverts cobs thru a spout, and thru the roof of a concrete block house for a truck. This is used when farmers want to take cobs home to fill in the holes around their feed troughs. A truck simply backs into the structure to put its box under the spout.

Explaining the unusual height of the cob burner, Manager Carl Porter says: "The cob

burner sets low in the bank of the cut thru which the railroad runs. We had to get height to get it above the bank. Then we had to keep on going up with it, because the townspeople objected strenuously to the smoke. Putting it 60 ft. into the air got it above the roofs of neighboring houses and eliminated the smoke complaint."

Ways to Conserve Multiple V-Belt Drives

The Engineering Research Bureau of the Multiple V-Belt Drive Ass'n has issued an important, visual pamphlet to explain how to lengthen the life of multiple V-belt drives. A patriotic appeal is added to the natural urge of economy by printing and illustrating the pamphlet in red, white and blue. Among the conservation suggestions which will interest grain dealers are:

Avoid underbelting a drive. Underbelting results in a degree of wear out of all proportion to the saving made. Overbelting adds life. Adding 20% more belts than necessary to meet normal requirements adds 100% to the life of the drive; adding 10% increases life by 40%. Underbelting 20% reduces life 60%.

Use sheaves of the recommended size or larger. Larger sheaves reduce the severity of the bend in the belt, thus reduces heat and wear.

Run V-belts at not to exceed speeds recommended by manufacturer. Doing so will cause centrifugal force to reduce frictional drag, and cause loss of power.

Position motor during installation so that approximately 20% of the total available movement is toward the driven unit, so belts can be installed easily. Roll V-belts over sheave rims when installing them. Prying them on with a bar may rupture the belt structure.

A set of V-belts should be installed so that the slack of each belt is the same and in the same direction.

Maintain even V-belt tension. V-belts should appear snug in the sheaves when idle; sag slightly when in operation. Take-up new multiple V-belt drives after a 48 hour running in period to prevent slippage.

Maintain correct alignment of sheaves and shafts to prevent belt rupture, and excessive wear.

Use matched sets of belts in multiple drives. Manufacturers mark V-belts with definite length ranges for this purpose.

Use no belt dressing. This material is injurious to rubber covered fabric from which V-belts are made. Keep oil and grease away from V-belts for the same reason. Oil softens and disintegrates rubber.

Avoid drag of improperly lubricated bearings. Reduce frictional load by keeping bearings well lubricated.

Use no new V-belts with old V-belts. It is difficult to match lengths of new and old belts, and the result will be that the new belts take all the strain and soon break down from overloading. Save discarded belts for emergency use. When enough of them have been accumulated a matched set of them can be made up.

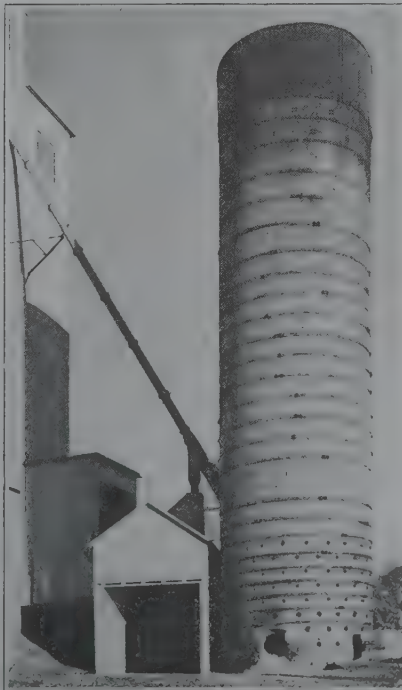
Don't let V-belts chaff against stationary objects. Chaffing will rub away the protective rubber and fray the fabric.

Keep V-belt sheaves clean. Brush away abrasive rust, dirt and dust that wears away the protective coating of the belts.

Ease Utility Connections

Hitherto connections from electricity, gas or water service have been granted on application to the W.P.B.

Administration of L-41 having been decentralized the W.P.B. in Supplemental Utilities Order U-1-d, just issued, has authorized advance approval of limited utility connections for construction or remodeling projects.



World's Tallest Cob Burner is possessed by Pekin Farmers Grain Co., Pekin, Ill.

Grain Carriers

The 4c per ton tax on coal transported is an excise tax and if passed on to the customer is deductible by him from his income tax return.

Washington, D. C.—The legal staff of the O.P.A. has ruled that the 3 per cent federal freight tax can be added as freight in calculating ceilings on millfeed under basing point prices.

Effective Mar. 11 for an indefinite time the permit system for the movement of grain by lake has been canceled. This means that grain may move freely on the opening of navigation to the extent that boats are available.

The suit of the Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co. to restrain the Interstate Commerce Commission from enforcing its order preventing shipment of Canadian wheat to Mexico has been dismissed by the court for want of jurisdiction.

Sioux City, Ia.—Navigation of the Missouri River to Sioux City has been abandoned, and the one towboat, the Sioux, will be operated on the Ohio and Mississippi for the duration. The upper Missouri is too shallow and changeable.

Ice ranges up to 24 inches in thickness at the Straits of Mackinac, the entire Strait solid. Airplane survey reports western half of Lake Superior solid ice. On Lake Erie from Fairport to Buffalo on the American side and at Port Colborne ice extends solid into the lake beyond vision.

Shippers are requested to remove dunnage, nails, strapping, and other debris from cars to permit immediate reloading without first moving the cars to repair or other tracks for cleaning by railroad forces. This nation-wide appeal was made by Mr. Eastman in a letter to the ODT Regional Transportation Advisory Committees in the major cities of the United States.

"Monthly wages ranging between 17 and 41 per cent above those of 1939, and from 30 to 55 per cent above those of 1929 now are being paid to railway employees in typical occupations among the non-operating groups, whose demands for wage increases of 20 cents an hour now are being heard in Chicago before an emergency board," declares the *Railway Age*.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ended Mar. 13 totaled 48,599 cars, a decrease of 1,841 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 10,366 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Mar. 13 totaled 34,453 cars, a decrease of 736 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 10,242 cars above the corresponding week in 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Crete, Neb.—Grain men are leading a movement to prevent the Missouri Pacific from taking up its tracks between Auburn and Crete and Talmage and Weeping Water. Fred Marquardt of Avoca and Guy Jones of Eagle went to Lincoln to confer with the State Railroad Commission on the threatened rail abandonment. Rudolph Nosky of the Wilson Grain Co., Nebraska City, says much grain is shipped over these branch lines, and that elevator space on the lines would become worthless.

"Compared with peacetime, we have a static bank of over 20,000 cars remaining at the ports for an average stay of about ten days. This bank serves as a reservoir of material for ship loading. An immense number of car-days are thus sacrificed in order to avoid loss of precious ship-days. This bank of cars will increase as our fleet of ships increases. Increased time required for turn-around of freight cars resulting from slowing down in transit has had the effect of a 4.2 per cent decrease in box car supply—compared with last year."—H. F. McCarthy, director of traffic movement, O.D.T.

Rates Reduced on Soybean Products

On the complaint by two soybean processors of Decatur, Ill., the Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered a reduction June 1 to the following: On soybean cake and meal and on linseed cake and meal—18.5% of first class, instead of 18% as recommended by the companies and the Commission's examiner; and on soybean oil and linseed oil—25% of first class, the same as requested by complainants and the examiner.

These reductions apply to soybean cake and meal from points in Illinois and from Milwaukee, rates on soybean oil from Decatur and Chicago, and on soybean oil, linseed cake and meal and linseed oil, from Milwaukee, to destinations in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado; soybean cake and meal and soybean oil from Decatur, Chicago and Milwaukee, and on linseed cake and meal and on linseed oil, from Milwaukee, to destinations in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Montana.

Charges on soybean cake and meal from Decatur, Chicago and Milwaukee and on linseed cake and meal from Milwaukee to destinations in Montana were found unduly prejudicial to the Decatur and Milwaukee processors.

Commission Asked to Reconsider Finding on Corn Rate

J. S. Brown, manager of the Transportation Department of the Chicago Board of Trade, on Mar. 13 petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for a rehearing by the entire Commission of its complaint against the rates made by the Grand Trunk and New York Central on corn grits from Kankakee, Ill., to Battle Creek, Mich.

Division 3 of the Commission held that the rate complained of was not unreasonable.

The Board of Trade claims that any rate on corn and its products from Chicago to Battle Creek that exceeds the rate from Kankakee is unjust and unreasonable. The local rate to Battle Creek is 17c from Chicago and 7c from Kankakee.

The special rate of 7 cents from Kankakee locally to Battle Creek enables the General Foods Corporation alone to use such rate in connection with trucked and intrastate rail corn to Kankakee; whereas, there is no such local outlet from Chicago to Battle Creek for corn moving by truck and by rail to Chicago.

The Board of Trade alleges that it was unlawful to establish the 7-cent rate on corn grits from Kankakee locally to Battle Creek for the purpose of preventing the General Foods Corporation from removing its flaking plant from Battle Creek to Kankakee.

About 400,000 bus. of yellow corn are trucked into Kankakee annually.

The grits shipped from Kankakee are manufactured at Kankakee from white corn, and the white corn shipped from Chicago to Battle Creek is manufactured into grits at Battle Creek. Both the grits manufactured at Kankakee and the grits manufactured at Battle Creek are manufactured into corn flakes at Battle Creek. It must follow that the only difference is one of location for the manufacture of the grits.

The National Rat and Mouse Exterminator Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to desist from representing that "Kil-Balm" rat and mouse exterminator will embalm the bodies of rats, and that the bodies will not leave an odor.

American farmers will plant 10,000,000 more acres in food and feed crops in 1943, according to announcement Mar. 19 by Agr. Sec'y Wickard. Corn acreage is to be increased 6,000,000, to 97,000,000; wheat and oats about the same as last year.

SCALE TICKETS FOR GRAIN BUYERS

Scale and Credit Tickets—Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow post office paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book 5½x13½ inches, check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep. Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. Weight, 1½ lbs.

Crop Delivery Record (Duplicating) — This multiple load scale ticket form has two tickets to a page so that grain from two farmers may be recorded without turning a leaf. Each ticket is ruled to record receipt of 23 loads including the date, hauler's name of each load, gross, tare and net, and has spaces at the bottom for recording the total bushels, the price, the check number, and the total amount paid in settlement. Especially convenient when a farmer sells his entire crop at one time, delivering all of it within a few days. Originals (120) of attractive goldenrod bond paper, 120 duplicates of manila, and 3 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper to the book, with heavy gray pressboard covers, cut flush. Spiral wire bound so that open book lays flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Size, 8½x10½ inches. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, \$1.25 each, plus postage. Order Crop Delivery Record, Form 69 Spiral.

Improved Grain Tickets—Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by 6½ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is 7¼x12 inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Duplicating. Weight, 2½ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price, \$1.35, plus postage.

Scale Ticket Copying Book — Contains 150 leaves bearing 600 originals and 600 duplicates, four originals and four duplicates printed on each leaf and perforated so outer half of each leaf may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact copy of all entries on the original. Leaves of white bond are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Duplicate remains attached to original until all entries are completed. Check bound, size 9¼x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. Weight, 2½ lbs. Price, \$1.45, plus postage.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book — A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets, inter-leaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.55, plus postage. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book—This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is delivering a number of loads daily. Each leaf bears two tickets and is perforated down the middle so that when the sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry on the other side of the sheet. Each leaf has room for name of farmer and the hauler's of 34 loads in duplicate. Outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company. The book is 12 x 12 inches, check bound with heavy boards, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 66. Weight, 4 lbs. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve copies of any of the above books earns 10% discount.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—The Cameron Feed Mill Corp., whose dissolution as a corporation was reported in the Jan. 27 issue of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, is operating in a bigger way as a partnership, with Mr. and Mrs. Guy Cameron and their son, Ted, as the partners.

CALIFORNIA

Ventura, Cal.—The O. & S. Feed Store has opened for business, operated by Frank Odell and Andrew Slye.

Banning, Cal.—The Banning Feed & Fuel Store has been purchased by Frank Jennings, Jr., and James B. Ellis. The former owner, Everett Earl, has enlisted in the Army.

Tres Pinos, Cal.—The Schuler Wilkinson Grain Co. has filed suit against H. C. Stratton and John Small to clear title to property recently acquired here, formerly owned by Lathrop Hay & Grain Co.

Dinuba, Cal.—M. F. Kelley is new manager of the Farmers Feed & Supply Co. He has been associated with the firm for several years in Selma. The local quarters have been moved to a larger building formerly occupied by the Frank Gianandrea Feed Co.

Fresno, Cal.—California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n members will be addressed by John K. Westberg, of the O.P.A., at the ass'n's annual convention held here April 16 and 17. The California Hotel will be headquarters for the two-day gathering and a program of exceptional interest to grain and feed men will be presented both days. I. J. Stromnes, sec'y-treas., has announced. He added it is hoped a follow-up meeting will be held by Mr. Westberg in Los Angeles if he has time. Grain men from all sections of the state will be in attendance here, this year's convention being of unusual interest to all members of the grain trade, for timely topics to be discussed are of great importance to every grain dealer.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—Gordon C. Leitch, president of Toronto Elvtrs., Ltd., has been elected by the Bank of Montreal to its board of directors.

Edmonton, Alta.—A new feed plant of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., soon will be in operation in South Edmonton, R. S. Law, president of the company, announced.

Calgary, Alta.—William Hemming, for the past two years Pacific Coast manager of Robin Hood Flour Mills, Ltd., with headquarters at Vancouver, has been placed in charge of all British Columbia and Alberta operations for the company, with his headquarters here.

WINNIPEG LETTER

Effective at the opening of the market Mar. 13 the ban on short selling of wheat for future delivery at Winnipeg was lifted. The action was taken by the council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange which ruled that conditions which made the regulations necessary no longer exist. The ban had been in effect since November, 1942.

Feed manufacturers, breakfast or cereal food manufacturers and manufacturers of pharmaceutical products may purchase their requirements of flaxseed from the Canadian Wheat Board on the same basis as that of domestic crushers. In every case, however, permission must first be obtained from the board. This ruling went into effect Feb. 17. This change of policy will be made retroactive to Aug. 1,

1942, and in making application for refund, proof must be submitted that the flaxseed has actually been used or will be used in the manufacture of the products mentioned. Since Aug. 1, 1942 the board has been selling Canada western flaxseed to crushers for domestic processing at \$1.64 bu., basis No. 1 c.w. in store Fort William and Port Arthur, as well as Canada eastern flaxseed at the same price, basis No. 1 c.e. in store Montreal. Sales to other than crushers have been made at the board's fixed price of \$2.25 a bushel. There will be no change in respect to the selling price of flaxseed for seeding purposes, or of whole flaxseed sold for feed.

W. Charles Follitt, a member of the Canadian Wheat Board since 1938, died in a local hospital Mar. 13. Mr. Follitt was born at Killarney, Man. He started in the grain trade as a young man, joining the William E. Reid Co. in 1907. From 1908 to 1925 he was with the British Empire Grain Co. In 1925 he joined the wheat pools, becoming coarse grain sales manager for the Central Selling Agency. From 1931 to 1935 he was Winnipeg manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool and was also an executive on the sales staff of the Canadian Wheat Board of 1935 and 1936. Early in 1936 he withdrew from the board and resumed active management of the Winnipeg office of the Alberta Pool. Then Sept. 1, 1938, he was appointed to the Canadian Wheat Board to succeed Alexander M. Shaw, who retired. Trade Minister MacKinnon in expressing his shock at his early and untimely death, paid high tribute to Mr. Follitt, "His colleagues of the Canadian Wheat Board have always frankly stated that they leaned heavily on his judgment and wide experience, which he had unselfishly placed at the service of the trade department as a member of the Canadian Wheat Board."

ILLINOIS

Atwood, Ill.—Carl H. Sutter is new manager of the Pierson Grain & Supply Co., succeeding Fred Jostes.

West Salem, Ill.—Geo. Couch & Sons have added a new addition to their office adjoining their elevator.—H. H. H.

Monticello, Ill.—William Lawrence Finson, 74, prominent grain and coal dealer, died at Kirby Memorial Hospital Mar. 4.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

Sullivan, Ill.—Paul Fulton, manager of the West End elevator of the Sullivan Grain Co., and Miss Gertrude Pence were married Feb. 27.

Croft (Fancy Prairie p.o.), Ill.—Vernon Cutright has resigned as manager of the Allison & Co. elevator and gone to Peoria as a bus driver.

Rosamond, Ill.—Robert Wright, who has been employed at the Nokomis (Ill.) Equity Elvtr. Co., is new manager of the Co-op. Ass'n elevator.

Peoria, Ill.—The Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention May 19 and 20 at the Pere Marquette Hotel.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y.

Danvers, Ill.—B. J. Sharp, manager of the Danvers Farmers Elvtr. Co. since June, 1929, has resigned, to take effect with the hiring of a new manager.

Watkins, Ill.—Lee B. Sprague of Farmer City is new manager of the Scholer & Gring elevator. He succeeds Robert Trenkle who will devote his time to farming.

Funks Grove (McLean p.o.), Ill.—Jesse Stubblefield is new manager of the Funks Grove Grain Co. elevator. He resigned his position as a member of the County Com'te of the A.A.A.

Hutsonville, Ill.—The combination of the recent cold spell causing heavy starting load, together with too large over-load relays caused a motor to burn out driving the corn cleaner fan in the Boyell Elevator. Fast work on the part of Rex Boyell with a ready water barrel and bucket confined the loss to the motor. To prevent recurrence of this condition the motor is being replaced with a totally enclosed motor and proper starting equipment with proper over-load protective device.—H. H. H.

Roseville, Ill.—Warren County farmers who had pledged acreage in the hemp program have been notified by the county agricultural war board office that the proposed Roseville hemp processing plant will not be built and have been urged to devote the acres they pledged to soybeans. The plans for the hemp plant were withdrawn for lack of seed and failure to reach the 4,000-acre quota set by the state war board as a minimum required if the plant was to be built. Farmers in Kelly, Coldbrook and Floyd Townships are expected to grow hemp for the Galesburg mill which is slated for construction.

Morris, Ill.—W. H. Allen, manager of the Farmers Square Deal Grain Co., outlined the development of the Mississippi River Valley system of waterways and what they have meant to the mid-west farming territories in the way of prosperity resulting from the lower freight rates on handling grain, in a talk he gave before the Morris Rotary Club recently. Mr. Allen was program chairman. He pointed out that by water shipments on the Ohio, Illinois and Missouri Rivers the distance to the Panama Canal has been shortened 700 miles less than overland railroad distances to the New York harbor and then down the east coast to the canal. The difference has greatly cheapened the cost of hauling grains and resulted in millions of dollars savings to grain raisers in the territories saved, he showed. The speaker gave a brief history of the fight between the railroads and elevators on the rivers to obtain lower freight rates that has been going on over a period of years. A decision is now awaited from the Supreme Courts on the subject.

Bone Gap, Ill.—Grant Briggs has rebuilt the corn crib adjoining the local elevator and is reinstalling the power plant to comply with safety regulations.—H. H. H.

CHICAGO NOTES

Members of the Board of Trade will vote Apr. 2 on an amendment to the rules making the commission rate for receiving, buying, selling or shipping corn 1 cent per bushel during the existence of Price Regulation 346 on corn.

E. P. MacNicol, assistant to the president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, is scheduled to address a meeting of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents in Chicago on April 6 on the subject "Our Second (Food) Front."

The recently organized Cereal Institute has opened headquarters in the Field Bldg., Andrew Duncan, managing director. This institute has been formed by a number of large manufacturers of breakfast food to co-operate with the national nutritional program.

Dallas E. Western of the grain department of the Quaker Oats Co. was principal speaker at a meeting of the Cedar Rapids Farmers Club recently, his subject, "The Oats Improvement Campaign in Iowa." Mr. Western was largely responsible for a statewide campaign in Iowa to replace old, inferior varieties of oats with new, disease-resistant varieties.

INDIANA

Marion, Ind.—The Grant County Farm Bureau Ass'n has purchased the local Grant Feed & Fuel Co. elevator.—A. E. L.

Hanna, Ind.—Frank L. Yeoman is manager of the Hanna Lumber & Grain Co., J. A. Wolfe being no longer identified with the company.

Fort Branch, Ind.—TenBarge Bros. operating the McCloskey Elevator are installing a new batch feed mixer driven by totally enclosed motor.—H. H. H.

Greenwood, Ind.—Herman Mitchell, manager of the Greenwood Grain Co. elevator, was taken to St. Vincent Hospital, Indianapolis, suffering with arthritis in his ankle.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members recently enrolled by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n include W. D. Anderson, Union City and Gettinger & Jones, of Carlisle.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Shideler (Eaton R.F.D. 1), Ind.—Farmers Cooperative Co. recently installed a new hammer mill equipped with permanent magnets.—A. E. L.

Kewanna, Ind.—A 50 h.p. motor used at the Standard Elvtr. Co. plant to operate the grinder, burned out recently. It is being repaired and grinding service will soon be carried on as before.

Flora, Ind.—"Bud" Weiland has been named manager of the local elevator, recently purchased by the Steinhart Grain Co., Indianapolis, owner of the Camden Elevator, also, where Mr. Weiland has been employed.

Williams, Ind.—The Adams County Farm Bureau has purchased a new sheller and elevator leg and a gasoline power unit for its elevator.—A. E. L.

Parker, Ind.—The Parker Grain & Coal Co. has installed a new corn leg and sheller and new dumps and drags, and added a new 2-ton feed mixer.—A. E. L.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Forty-five dealers were in attendance at the dinner meeting of the North Eastern Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held at the Wayne Hotel Mar. 8. Walter Penrod, South Whitley, presided. Fred Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, gave an interesting and informative talk on corn ceilings.—Lloyd Rumsyre, sec'y.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Corn stored in a concrete drier at the plant of Acme-Evans Co. became ignited Mar. 11, and firemen used aerial equipment and extension ladders to fight the blaze 100 ft. in the air. The fire started when flames from an oil heater in the basement of the plant shot thru a heating tube in the bin. Ray Sopher, plant superintendent, said the loss was small.

Francesville, Ind.—Edwin Gras has resigned his position with the Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co. elevator and will devote his time to farming. John Westfall, who has been with the company for a number of years, has taken his place in the office and Ernest V. Losh is now with the firm, succeeding Mr. Westfall as foreman in the elevator. Bennett Taylor is the local manager.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Gramling Feed Mills, Inc., organized for the purpose of processing livestock and poultry feeds, Blackhawk Feed Mills, Inc., grain business, and Main Hatchery, Inc., authorized to raise and sell poultry, poultry products and various kinds of feed, all recently incorporated, have the same incorporators: E. T. Schele, D. W. McMillen, Jr., and George Thomas of Decatur.

Decatur, Ind.—McMillen Home Building Corp. will sponsor a group of gardens for employees of the McMillen Industries, in the northwest part of town. The company has expanded its biological laboratory in order that the scope of livestock feeds might be widened. The work will be aimed chiefly at developing new formulas for feeds and in improving existing formulas. Ralph C. Holder is directing the work.

Marion, Ind.—A fire at the Hoosier Soybean Mills early Mar. 10 resulted in several thousand dollars damage to the plant and its contents. Sparks from a motor fired dust particles and started the blaze, the flames burning up a stairway into the top of the building where machinery was badly damaged.—P. J. P.—The mills are expected to resume operations by March 22. The plant had been working night and day processing soybeans. This is another instance where a loss resulting from shut-down of the plant greatly over balances the relatively small damage that resulted to property.—A. E. L.

Gosport, Ind.—Gar Brewer of the Brewer Mfg. Co. reports that they were forced to shut down the flour mill temporarily because of labor shortage. When they catch up on their feed and coal business they again will operate the flour mill on local basis.—H. H. H.

Palmyra, Ind.—R. W. Martin, who established the Martin Feed & Supply Store several years ago, has sold the business to Orval Haub, who operated the store for him. Mr. Haub will change the name of the business, but will continue to handle the same line and to do custom grinding.

Freelandville, Ind.—The Freelandville Milling Co. has been sold by Ernest B. Miller to Lon Wells and Don Heithecker, who have been associated with the mill for several years. The business will continue under the same name as heretofore. Mr. Miller will devote his time to his farm.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The National Starch Products, Inc., marked the reopening of its plant at a formal luncheon attended by officials of the Chamber of Commerce who were present as guests. Several of the company's buildings, destroyed by fire last summer, have been rebuilt and the plant is ready to resume the manufacture of war materials. Herbert Piel and A. L. Piel are managers of the local plant.

IOWA

Ottumwa, Ia.—G. E. Warner has opened a feed store.

Brooklyn, Ia.—Warren Carpenter has opened a down-town feed store.

Harlan, Ia.—George Claussen has purchased a half interest in the Brodersen Feed & Implement Co., owned by Jake Brodersen.—A. G. T.

Boone, Ia.—Norman Sturtz who has been second man at the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. & L. S. Co., reported for army service Mar. 16.—A. G. T.

Atlantic, Ia.—Plans are being made for the rebuilding of the grain elevator of the Atlantic Mill & Elvtr. Co., which was destroyed by fire last month.—F. E.

Marble Rock, Ia.—Mayne Spaulding was re-hired as manager of the Farmers Elevator at a recent meeting of directors of the company, and Gerald Adams as helper.

Panora, Ia.—Paul Maddick of Panora has been appointed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. as assistant to W. E. Boots, manager. Mr. Maddick replaces Earl Rosenau, who will take up farming.

Springville, Ia.—John S. Armstrong, operator of the Springville Elvtr. Co. elevator, plans to retire this spring when, and if, his business is purchased by a co-operative organization of farmers.

Waverly, Ia.—The Waverly Feed Mill has installed a Pedely Vorticoe Blower to take the feed from the attrition mill. It has a capacity of 30,000 lbs. per hour. Albert Bretman is manager.

Milford, Ia.—Bernard Jansen, for six years head of the office sales force at the Golden Sun Milling Co., Estherville, has purchased the Fellows Produce here, and will take possession Apr. 1.

Humboldt, Ia.—Homer Eriksen has added a line of feeds to his oil station business, housing the new department in a building constructed for the purpose adjoining his present business location.

Irvington, Ia.—Frank Asa, who has been foreman of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n elevator for several years, resigned recently. J. C. Mawdsley was re-elected manager at the company's annual meeting.

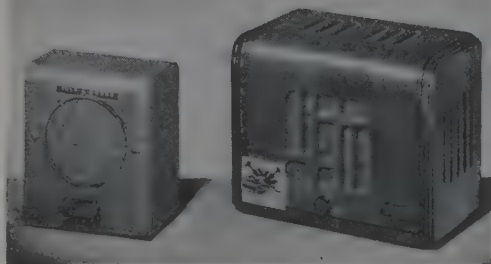
Shenandoah, Ia.—The Dannen Grain & Milling Co. plans to remodel its office and install a 34 ft. deck truck scale, Walter Harris, mgr., announced. Improvements at the office will include raising it and putting in a new foundation. The scale has arrived and work is expected to get underway within a few days.

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Widely used by hundreds of grain dealers. If you are short handed, you cannot afford to be without the Talk-A-Phone. Will save you time and footsteps.

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SEEDBURO EQUIPMENT CO — 620 BROOKS BUILDING — CHICAGO, ILL.

Kalona, Ia.—Elmer Marner has purchased complete control of the Bender & Marner Mill from his co-partner, G. C. Bender, after a business partnership of 17 years. The business will operate as Marner's Feed Mill.

Wesley, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Society at its annual meeting showed a business for 1942 totaling around \$400,000 with a net profit of \$15,675. Ed Hildman is the manager.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Jamaica, Ia.—Frank H. Beneke of the Beneke Grain Co. of Palmer recently purchased the Glen R. Clark & Son elevator, feed and coal business. He will take possession Apr. 1 and manager the business himself.—Art Torkelson.

West Union, Ia.—The West Union Commission Co. elevator broke all existing records for volume of business last year as livestock sales climbed to \$241,434.31; merchandise sales to \$134,781.42. A \$10 dividend payable in June was declared.

Marcus, Ia.—Floyd Graham, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., resigned his position and was replaced at the elevator by R. A. Scott of Cherokee, Mar. 1. Mr. Scott previously managed the elevator here for a period of two and one-half years.

Keokuk, Ia.—Two large dust wheels on the sixth floor of the Purity Oats plant were badly damaged early Mar. 16 when fire burned thru the chamber in which they were housed. The collectors are part of the system to remove oats dust from various parts of the plant.

Harcourt, Ia.—Everett Anderson who has been assistant at the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Hardy, Ia., recently was appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here. He took over active management Mar. 6, succeeding Peter Greenfield, resigned.—Art Torkelson.

Muscatine, Ia.—The Grain Processing Corp. has been incorporated, capital stock, \$50,000; to manufacture, produce, purchase, sell and deal in commodities manufactured or processed out of agricultural products and by-products; G. A. Kent, pres., treas.; S. G. Stein, v-pres., sec'y.

Waterloo, Ia.—William C. Covington, specialist on feed and grain prices, was at the rationing board office Mar. 17, 18 and 19 to assist business men in solving war price regulation problems. Mr. Covington was associated with the feed division of the Quaker Oats Co. for six years before joining the O.P.A. staff.

Webster City, Ia.—The American Livestock Products Co. of Des Moines has advised the local chamber of commerce officials it has dropped plans for the acquisition and operation of the Hoot mill property here, which it was considering using for the production of protein and mineral feed supplements distributed thru Gamble stores.

Clarion, Ia.—The Clarion Farmers Elevator has purchased the Mechem Wood Working Shop and all equipment and material, and will construct portable farm buildings in its yards. Patronage dividends amounting to \$22,325.13 were paid out for the year 1942 by the Farmers Elevator to 584 customers, it was announced at the recent annual meeting.

Mapleton, Ia.—Chris Pudenz and his son, O. J. Pudenz, who is serving in the Army Air Corps, have sold their Mapleton Grain Co. to Earl Miller of Castana who has taken possession of the business. Mr. Miller will continue to live at Castana and operate his elevator there, his father-in-law, Max Wolters, in charge of the local elevator.

Luther, Ia.—C. H. Raney has resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator, a position he held for the last eight years. John Barrett has been elected to fill the vacancy. The company revealed at its recent annual meeting that it had just completed one of its most profitable years as to the amount of business done. The elevator handled over 300,000 bus. of grain doing a business of \$210,000, and made in net profits a little better than \$14,000.

Marcus, Ia.—The Allison Feed Mill of Cherokee was host to 100 farmers of this vicinity at dinner in the basement of the Holy Name Church recently. The dinner program included a talk by Dr. Clores, veterinarian of Greenwood, Ind., on Hog Diseases and Supplement, Protein Feeds; C. N. Johndreau filmed a picture, More Pork to Market. Guessing contests concluded the program.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Penick & Ford, Ltd. reports substantial increases in production and sales at its five plants in its annual report figures for 1942. The local plant processed 12,033,781 bus., nearly a third more than the 9,611,199 put thru the mill the year before. The year's earnings for the entire concern amounted at \$1,608,087, or \$4.36 per share common stock. The company manufactures starch, syrups and other corn by-product commodities.

Muscatine, Ia.—More than 200 feed and grain dealers and representatives of Farm Buro and A.A.A. organizations from this section of the state attended the meeting at the Elks Hall, Mar. 10, called by Mark Thornburg, sec'y of Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, in order that manufacturers of livestock feeds might voluntarily enter a program of protein reduction in feeds. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Thornburg, Walter Berger, Des Moines, representative of this section on an important feed com'te. He pointed out that dealers and manufacturers failing to work out a program of protein restriction, the government would step in and do so. Similar meetings have been held at Des Moines, Waterloo, Fort Dodge and Council Bluffs.

Eldora, Ia.—The Central Iowa Feed & Grain Dealers Ass'n has been formed by a representative group of central Iowa feed dealers, who operate mixing machines and blend their own, or custom-ordered feeds. The object of the organization is to study, discuss and take action relative to conforming with the suggestions of the U. S. Dept. of Agr. and interpreting rules and requirements as they apply to the mixing and blending of livestock and poultry feeds and the compliance with the price ceiling as fixed by the O.P.A. Officers of the association are H. L. Hauser of Eldora, pres.; Beecher Crosley of Eldora, sec'y-treas.; Merle Froning, Beecher Crosley and George Potgeter, the latter of Steamboat Rock, have been chosen as a com'te to draw up a constitution and by-laws.

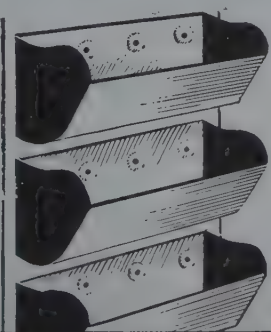
Rodman, Ia.—Andy Truelson and family have moved to a farm near Mallard. Mr. Truelson recently resigned as manager of the local Quaker Oats elevator and lumber yard. Henry Ries, formerly of Cylinder, will succeed him, taking up his new duties Apr. 1.

Matlock, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. reported one of the best years of its history at its recent annual meeting. During the past year the firm installed a 26,000-gal. bulk oil storage plant, and repainted and reroofed its warehouse and dump sheds. Patronage and stock dividends were declared at the meeting. John A. Huibregtse, manager, has been with the firm 23 years.

Sioux City, Ia.—Voluntary co-operation by feed dealers, mixers and livestock producers with a protein limitation program worked out by the department of agriculture and a planning com'te of the feed industry was urged by Walter C. Berger, a com'te member, at a meeting of the feed industry held at Mayfair Hotel the evening of Mar. 11. Representatives of northwest Iowa and adjoining portions of Nebraska and South Dakota were present and heard Mr. Berger explain the war-time basis of the program as an attempt to obtain maximum distribution from proteins thru mixing with other ingredients rather than feeding them straight. Rationing of feeds, uniform mixing rates, disadvantages to the independent dealer, and uniform formulas established by the government may result if co-operation is not voluntary, he warned. In connection with establishment of uniform formulas, Mr. Berger pointed out this would mean elimination of private brands for the duration. He emphasized that dealers are not suggesting that farmers buy commercial feeds, but that where they purchase the straight ingredients the industry asks that they cooperate with the program by blending the feeds. The speaker explained that the projected program does not result from actual shortage of proteins, other than marine and some animal proteins, but chiefly from expanded demand to meet America's war food goal. The program places foremost protein ingredients for poultry starting and breeding feeds and starting feeds for calves and pigs. Alfalfa meal will be an increasingly important ingredient to replace limited proteins, he said. Mark Thornburg, sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, pointed out the responsibility of the feed industry in the protein conservation program.

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No grain handling or processing plant can afford delays and inefficiency in times like these. Now, more than ever before, the ultimate in performance is not only necessary, but vital.



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In handling grain—volume is the watchword which calls for efficiency. You may think you are running in high gear, but unless you have "Nu-Hy" Buckets on the belt, there are possibilities of much wasted effort.

We have demonstrated time and time again that "Nu-Hy's" are the only buckets whose design refinements and installation possibilities produce maximum efficiency. Outstanding capacities and performance are unconditionally guaranteed.

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Ottumwa, Ia.—Feed dealers and grain men thruout the southern part of the state attended a special meeting at Hotel Ottumwa, Mar. 23, 7:30 p. m., for discussion of the voluntary plan of conserving proteins, minerals and vitamin supplements. This war-time feed problem has been thoroly discussed at meetings held within the last two weeks at Fort Dodge, Sioux City, Muscatine, and other cities, that have attracted widespread interest among the feed and grain trade. Full advisory facilities of the O.P.A. were offered the group by W. C. Covington, price specialist of the grain, feed and flour division of O.P.A. office at Des Moines. Responsibility of the feed industry in the protein conservation program was discussed by Mark Thornburg, sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n under whose auspices the meetings have been called, and Chris Miller of Sargent & Co., Walter Berger, ass'n representative on the Feed Industry Council, and other A.A.A. chairmen, county agents and feed men. Plans were suggested to be worked out so that production goals for 1943 might be reached.

DES MOINES LETTER

The auxiliary drier of the Swift & Co. soybean mill caught fire from the oil heating apparatus early Mar. 16. An indeterminate amount of soybeans burned, but the damage to machinery or equipment was small. Mill operations were not interrupted, A. F. Leathers, manager, stated.—"Art" Torkelson.

Western Grain & Feed Ass'n members are urged by Mark G. Thornburg, sec'y, to communicate at once with their representatives and senators at Des Moines and insist that they support the Agriculture Appropriation as recommended by the sec'y. In the recommendations there was a request for two additional feed and seed inspectors, and for additional help in the laboratory to analyze feed and seeds. The Feed Dealers Ass'n thru the 10c tonnage tax, paid the state over \$88,000 in 1942. This is approximately 75 per cent of the cost of the Dairy and Feed Depts., and its members are entitled to this service. The Legislature is said to be not inclined to allow this additional help. Members of the association, therefore, by bringing special pressure to bear thru contacting the lawmakers, hope to bring forcibly to their attention the need of the additional help and the fairness and justice of the request that it be given them.

Jack Huddleston, manager of the office for Anheuser-Busch, Inc., has been inducted into the Army and Lee Pemberton, Columbia, Mo., has taken his place. Mrs. Huddleston is sec'y in the office of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Howard Maxwell, 22, of Hartford, Ia., who admitted stealing government-owned corn from C.C.C. bins at Hartford, and hauling and selling it to a Des Moines elevator, pleaded guilty to charges of grand larceny when arraigned before Justice of the Peace C. F. Briggs at Indianola, Mar. 9. He was bound over to the grand jury and unable to post bond for \$10,000, was taken to the Warren County jail. Maxwell was charged with stealing 8,000 bus. of corn, most of it owned by the Commodity Credit Corp., stored in the Hartford bins. He was arrested in a local liquor store where he was employed as a truck driver. When arrested here he made a full confession and offered to make good the amount of his thefts, the corn valued at market price, \$6,800. Maxwell told officers he sold 3,000 bus. of corn since Jan. 1, and had taken other amounts over a period of several months. Employed by James Bartholemew of Carlisle, Ia., as a truck driver, he had obtained permission to do some hauling for himself with the Bartholemew trucks. In them he hauled the corn to the local elevator from the Hartford bins, hiring a man to scoop corn at \$5 a night according to his admission. The man was not his accomplice, he stated. Maxwell was inducted into the army early last year, but later was released because of an injury to his arm.—A. G. T.

KANSAS

Salina, Kan.—The Wallace Grain Co. has been admitted to membership in the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n. The company is operated by R. A. Wallace, sec'y of the Salina Board of Trade.

Dodge City, Kan.—John K. Westberg of the O.P.A. will be in Kansas for a meeting with feed dealers and grain men after Apr. 15, he advises J. F. Moyer, sec'y of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n. Mr. Moyer stated he will advise members of the ass'n where the meeting will be held and the exact date as soon as both have been determined, and urges all feed dealers and grain men to plan to attend and discuss with Mr. Westberg the application of the mixed feed ceiling order.

Kinsley, Kan.—Fire in the cupola of the Kinsley Co-operative Exchange elevator did considerable damage on Mar. 3.

Lovewell, Kan.—A gas leak in connections to an engine in the Scoular-Bishop elevator accidentally took fire recently, doing some small amount of damage.

Mulberry, Kan.—The Pepin Flour & Feed Store quit business recently after 22 years. Ill health of Mr. Pepin was given as the reason for the liquidation.

Bennington, Kan.—A. J. Leister, who has been manager of the Shellabarger Elevator since last June, resigned recently, to work at the Salina Air Base in the Quartermaster department. W. J. Holmes, Salina, is temporarily in charge of the elevator.

KENTUCKY

Mayfield, Ky.—John W. Bates, for many years connected with the Mayfield Milling Co. mill, died at the Mayfield Hospital recently after a brief illness.

Elkton, Ky.—Leonard E. Cartwright, a former member of the Cartwright Bros. firm, and Thos. E. Johnson, general manager of the Eastern Dark Fired Tobacco Growers Ass'n, are now owners of the local Standard Milling Co. property. Mr. Cartwright purchased the interest in the mill from his brother, Judge Robert N. Cartwright, and Mr. Johnson the interest of W. S. Shanklin. Mr. Cartwright will remain in active charge of the mill.

MICHIGAN

Freeland, Mich.—Chas. Wolohan, Inc. has added a new cleaner.

Gera, Mich.—Chas. Wolohan, Inc. has installed a new cleaner.

Fowler, Mich.—A new Superior Cleaner has been added to the Co-op. elevator.

White Cloud, Mich.—The White Cloud Co-op. Ass'n has purchased a hammer mill and feed mixer.

Dryden, Mich.—Bishop Elevator Company will install a hammer mill with tramp iron separator.

Zeeland, Mich.—A hammer mill and 50 h.p. motor have been installed in the John A. Vandebosch feed mill.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—A defective oil stove caused a fire which destroyed the G. R. Clapp elevator on Feb. 28.

Freeport, Mich.—A short circuit in electric power lines damaged the elevator of the C. H. Runciman Co. recently.

Owensdale, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. has installed a larger hammer mill driven by a 40 h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Alma, Mich.—A cleaner, additional legs and 7½ h.p. fully enclosed motor have been added at the Harris Milling Co. elevator.

Snover, Mich.—A hammer mill with crusher-feeder and tramp iron separator has been installed in the Snover Grain Co. plant.

Hillsdale, Mich.—A hammer mill with built in tramp iron separator and crusher has been installed in the Scoville Bros. elevator.

Fairgrove, Mich.—New equipment at the Wallace & Morley elevator includes a cleaner, a gravity mill and two fully enclosed motors.

Midland, Mich.—A hammer mill with tramp iron separator and a 40 h.p. fully enclosed motor have been added to the Michigan Bean Co. elevator.

Leslie, Mich.—E. B. Stiles has resigned his position as manager of the Leslie Grain & Produce Co., and will spend his time on the farm this summer.

New Haven, Mich.—The Co-op. Elevator has installed a 2nd Sidney 5-ton Vertical Mixer with 5 h.p. fully enclosed motor and will shortly install a hammer mill with built-in crusher-feeder and tramp iron separator.

Jacob Rubinoff Co.
Vineland, N. J.



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T. E. IBBERSON COMPANY
Engineers and Contractors
Minneapolis, Minn.

Melvin, Mich.—Kerr Grain & Hay Co. has installed a hammer mill with tramp iron separator, a cleaner and a gravity mill all driven by fully enclosed motors.

Holly, Mich.—Mr. and Mrs. William Baughman celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Mar. 7. Mr. Baughman had the enviable record of working in one department of the Brady Grain Elevator for 22 years, missing only one day in all that time.

Kinde, Mich.—The following additions have recently been made to equipment in Bad Axe Grain Co. elevator: A hammer mill with built-in crusher-feeder and tramp iron separator driven by a fully enclosed motor; a seed treater, and a gravity mill driven by a 5 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Fully Enclosed Motor.

Perry, Mich.—The Perry Elvtr. Co. has been purchased by W. A. Darling & Sons, owners of the Perry Hardware from Mrs. Ethel Cobb, widow of Stearns S. Cobb who had operated the elevator until his death two years ago. Mrs. Cobb, whose father, H. Starks, owned and operated the elevator for years, she coming into possession when the estate was settled, has been acting as manager since the death of her husband.

Gladwin, Mich.—Permission will be asked of the government by Charles Wolohan to build additional warehouse space to replace that destroyed by fire Mar. 8, as reported in the Mar. 10 issue of the Journal. In the fire the new elevator was not harmed, but the seed house and a large warehouse were destroyed along with their contents of a quantity of valuable grass seed, more than 30 tons of red kidney beans, several carloads of feed, a large stock of paint and a quantity of building supplies. The loss was set at \$30,000.

MINNESOTA

Northfield, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. plant, recently damaged by fire, has been repaired and has resumed operations.

New London, Minn.—An overheated smoke pipe caused a fire which damaged the elevator building of the New London Grain & Coal Co. on Mar. 1.

Hackensack, Minn.—The Backus Feed & Gas Co. recently leased additional storage space, made necessary by its expanding business. Ora Hillyer is the proprietor.

Annandale, Minn.—Joe Pederson recently resigned as manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. elevator and will move to Minneapolis. Leonard Larson of Barrett has succeeded him at the elevator.

St. Paul, Minn.—M. W. Thatcher was re-elected president of the National Federation of Grain Co-operatives, it was announced at headquarters of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, of which he is general manager.

Hallock, Minn.—Fred Craik is manager of the Hallock Grain & Supply Co. elevator, subsidiary of the Kellogg Commission Co. He was formerly located at Argyle where his family will continue to reside until summer.

Lake City, Minn.—We recently completed remodeling and repairing our elevator and plant, including the installation of a Eureka Corn Cutter and Grader with magnetic separator.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., J. H. Roschen, mgr.

St. Paul, Minn.—The State Senate tax com'te killed a bill to put all grain tax receipts into the general revenue fund. Receipts from the tax now are distributed among the county, municipality and school districts in which they are collected.—P. J. P.

Worthington, Minn.—Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. is constructing a frame warehouse, 50 x 200 ft., plans for which include an office, warehouse space and a truck garage. Another building is to be built later. Nine counties of southwestern Minnesota are served by this branch.—F. E.

Litchfield, Minn.—The Farm Feed Mfg. Co. has been organized; 800 shares, common p.v. \$100 each; 200 shares, preferred p.v. \$100 each. To blend, process, manufacture and distribute feed of every description used in the feeding of livestock, poultry and other domestic animals. L. L. Baumgartner, A. F. Peifer and D. B. Payne, all of Litchfield.

Triumph, Minn.—Walter Benson, who has been manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. at Monterey, will continue as manager and will also be in charge of the Triumph Farmers Elevator, which was purchased by a joint special meeting of the stockholders of both organizations Mar. 3. The two elevators will be known under the name, Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—Harold H. Hoelz of the Hoelz Flour & Feed Co. has purchased the property he has been occupying from Henry C. Tesch and moved his office across the driveway to the more commodious quarters formerly used as the Belle Plaine Lumber Co. office. He plans to install new equipment in his feed mill and make various alterations to the property he has purchased.

Greenwood, Minn.—James E. Barsness, farm owner and contractor, is new owner of the Atlantic Elevator. He has taken over active control of the business, operating as the Barsness Elevator, and will continue to buy grain, handle flour and feed, and sale of coal. Clarke Larson will continue as manager of the elevator and coal business. A new cleaner has been installed and custom cleaning will be done.

Savage, Minn.—Cargill, Inc., will build four inland waterway tow boats, each costing \$750,000 and equipped with 2,000 h.p. engines, at its local yards. The tow boat construction is in addition to the construction of tank ships now nearing the launching stage on the Minnesota River. The boats are to be built under Navy supervision, the contracting agency the Philadelphia office of the U. S. army engineers.

Preston, Minn.—The Spies Mill and Milling business was sold to Fred H. Kaup of Minneapolis, subject to approval of the probate court. The mill will be operated by William Chandler of Winona, former salesman of the Conkey Feed Co., Cincinnati, O., who has traveled this territory for several years. The new owner plans to establish a soybean processing plant in conjunction with the mill, and will erect a building on the property to house the new enterprise.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Minneapolis, Minn.—William O'Laughlin of O'Laughlin Elevator, Billings, Mont., has purchased a membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Philip W. Pillsbury, president of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., has been made a member of the board of trustees of the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., New York.

Minneapolis, Minn.—E. H. Mirick, vice-pres. of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., has been appointed a national counsellor of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, succeeding F. Peavey Heffelfinger.—P. J. P.

MISSOURI

St. Joseph, Mo.—E. O. Rohlfing of Webster Groves, a veteran of the state grain inspection service has been placed in charge of the local office of that service. Mr. Rohlfing has served in the inspection department under four governors, Turner Morton, state grain and warehouse inspector, announced Mar. 12. He succeeds Clarence VanHouten, who is accepting a position with the Dannen Grain & Milling Co. Mr. Rohlfing has been working in the grain inspection office of Gov. Forrest C. Donnell at St. Louis. During the administrations of Arthur M. Hyde, Sam Baker and Henry Caulfield he was in the Kansas City office of the grain inspection bureau. He will move his family here about Apr. 1.—P. J. P.

Raymore, Mo.—Robie Bros., Belton, Mo., have taken over a feed store here, to be operated in conjunction with their Belton business.

Bigelow, Mo.—J. W. Hill and Glen Hill are again operating their elevator which has been leased by the B. C. Christopher Grain Co., the lease having been canceled.

St. Louis, Mo.—For the first time, it is believed, no sales of cash grain, wheat, corn or oats were made during the session March 10, on the exchange floor. A grain man who has been on the local board for about 40 years said he could not recall when such a condition existed.

Lamar, Mo.—The Norris Grain Co. of Kansas City has purchased the Lamar Mills from the McDaniel Milling Co. In addition to the manufacture and sale of feed, the new owners will also buy grain. U. Gray, manager of the Lamar Mills for the past 10 years, will remain with the new owners only until a new manager has been secured. The business will continue under the name of Lamar Mills.

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SUPER-CAPACITY
Elevator Cups**

Harry H.
Roseman,
Mgr., Barnes
Grain Co.,
Normal, Ill.

"We are well pleased with the Calumet Cups that have done all the elevating in our elevator for the past two years.

Since installing the Calumet Cups we have found we can load a 1,600 bu. car in 45 minutes. When we had the old type elevator buckets it took not less than two hours to load the same size car."

(Signed)

Harry H. Roseman

Elevator of
Barnes
Grain Co.,
Normal, Ill.



Send for our Form 35 to learn how you can increase the capacity and efficiency of your elevator legs.

B. I. WELLER CO.
327 S. La Salle St.,
Chicago, Ill.

St. Louis, Mo.—A 45,000-bu. elevator, warehouse and railroad switch facilities have been purchased from the Manchester Bank by the North Market Feed Co., for a wholesale feed outlet.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

A. J. Louch and L. E. Selders have been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Sterling C. Masters, for the last several years with the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., is establishing his own business in the Kansas City Board of Trade, of which he is a member. He will continue to merchandise wheat and coarse grains. He has specialized in soft red winter wheat.

Frank J. Farnen, whose resignation as manager of the M. F. A. Grain & Feed Co. was reported in the Mar. 10 issue of the Journals, has opened his own brokerage office in the Board of Trade Bldg., to be known as Frank J. Farnen & Co. Mr. Farnen holds a membership in the Board of Trade and will broker both grain and feed ingredients.

The annual statistical report of the Board of Trade of Kansas City for the year 1942 has been issued. The neat, compact compilation of facts and figures offers handy and ready access to all information pertaining to the board's activities and is an invaluable source of information to grain handlers. The present official personnel of the Exchange is listed in full in the first pages of the brochure. A report of stocks of grain in store each month during the year as well as the amount of receipts; a record of receipts of grain for the past 41 years; shipments of grain reports; daily range of prices; list of mills and grain elevators in Kansas City and record of individual storage capacity; and list of members are given.

MONTANA

Hogeland, Mont.—Lloyd Carlson is new manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator. He formerly was employed at Devon, Mont.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Graham & Ross Mercantile Co. will build a \$1,000 frame addition to its feed mill, to be used as a warehouse.

Havre, Mont.—Enoch Farstad, formerly employed at McCabe Bros. Elvtr. Co., Argyle, for the past six years, has been promoted to manager of the company's mustard mill here.

NEBRASKA

Verdigre, Neb.—Leonard Mlady has opened the Mlady Feed Store.

Oxford, Neb.—The Oxford Farmers Elevator recently installed a new feed mill and mixer.

Spalding, Neb.—Pete Bloom is new manager of the Spalding Elevator, succeeding Ed Ramsey. He will begin his new duties April 1.

Darr (Cozad p.o.), Neb.—The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. has purchased the alfalfa mill and building from Alfred Holt.

Carroll, Neb.—Emil Tietgen is new manager for the Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. elevator, succeeding W. R. Rees who went to Denver.

Fremont, Neb.—The Fremont Molasses Feed Co. is seeking a war production board authority to produce 5,000 gals. of alcohol a day from grain in its present plant.

Jansen, Neb.—Ervin Schoenfeld is manager of the Jansen Mlg. Co.

Milford, Neb.—H. O. Schaaf of David City, who formerly operated a line of elevators from Milford to David City with his father, died Feb. 28.

Schuyler, Neb.—John Wagner, manager of the Schuyler Milling Co., announced the purchase of a new safe to take care of the firm's expanding business.

Humboldt, Neb.—The feed plant and most of the warehouse space of the O. A. Cooper Co. were destroyed by fire March 8. The blaze starting in the pelleting room, while the mill was not in operation, was stopped before it reached the flour and corn mill by a fire wall and efforts of firemen. One warehouse was saved. Guy Cooper, Sr., estimated the loss at approximately \$100,000. Plans are being made to lease another property which may be ready to operate on feeds in about 10 days.

Fairbury, Neb.—A steel drum used in the steam heating plant at the Fairbury Mills Co. mill recently exploded, the force of the blast blowing the steel barrel thru the roof and approximately 100 ft. in the air, and a hole thru the floor beneath the drum, sending debris to the floor below. Altho men were working at the mill at the time of the explosion, no one was injured. The drum landed just behind two employees who were running from the mixing room to the main building after hearing the explosion. Damage was estimated at \$100.

NEW JERSEY

Edgewater, N. J.—Two of the soybean processing mills of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Linseed Oil Co., have been shut down because of inability to get shipments of beans. This company converted to soybeans processing last December by special request of the government, and the company reports it has appeared repeatedly to all federal agencies for shipments.

Trenton, N. J.—More than 100 New Jersey feed dealers met at the Hildebrecht Hotel Mar. 12 to consider the various problems confronting their industry. The meeting was under the direction of Theo. P. Reed, Jr., Pennington, N. J. Louis E. Thompson, Glen Ridge, N. J., sec'y of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants; William H. Martin, dean of the New Jersey College of Agriculture, and Dr. George Taylor, also of the New Jersey College of Agriculture, were among the speakers. An outstanding event of the meeting was an address, following dinner, by Austin W. Carpenter, president of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, who spoke feelingly of the competition being directed against private feed dealers by the A.A.A. and C.C.C. Mr. Carpenter pleaded with the feed dealers to comply with the voluntary rationing program that has been developed within the feed industry.

NEW YORK

Sanborn, N. Y.—The plant of Hudson Bros. was damaged by fire on the morning of March 5.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Thawing out frozen pipes with a blow torch was the cause of a fire at the Dailey Mills, Inc. recently.

Watertown, N. Y.—Jefferson County feed dealers met March 16 at the Hotel Woodruff for the purpose of discussing conservation of available protein feeds. W. Oscar Sellers, county farm bureau agent, presided.

Watts Flats, N. Y.—The plant of R. J. Ramson & Co. was totally destroyed by fire which was discovered about 11:30 p.m. on March 4.

Hudson, N. Y.—Columbia County feed dealers met at the courthouse Mar. 12 to discuss the protein conservation program, under auspices of the New York State Feed Dealers Ass'n. A representative from the ass'n was present to discuss the situation.

Mexico, N. Y.—Oswego County feed dealers met Mar. 10 at Beck's Hotel to consider the protein feed conservation program. The meeting was high-lighted by a talk by a representative of the New York State Feed Dealers Ass'n. In the evening all dealers interested in mixing poultry mash met to consider problems in mixing poultry rations. E. I. Robertson, from the poultry department, Cornell, spoke.

NORTH DAKOTA

Churchs Ferry, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n recently sustained a small loss when high winds damaged its elevator.

Vesta (Adams p.o.), N. D.—Carl Bjornstad, formerly manager of the Vesta grain elevator before it burned four years ago, died at his home in Lankin Feb. 28.

Milton, N. D.—Louis M. Novak, former Osnabrock grocer, has accepted the position as buyer for the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., succeeding Ed. N. Johnson who resigned to accept a similar position in Montana.

Finley, N. D.—S. B. Dyrstad, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. & Grain Co. elevator, has returned from St. John's Hospital, Fargo, where he spent some time because of a foot ailment that resulted from an old injury. He has resumed his duties at the elevator.

OHIO

West Unity, O.—Maurice F. Stipe has sold his feed mill to Paul F. Miller and Herbert Knapp.

Duval, O.—William H. Reid, 66, a former employee of the Baum Elvtr. Co., died at his home in Columbus Mar. 1.

Ghent (Copley p. o.), O.—The feed mill of the Yellow Creek Mills was destroyed by fire Mar. 8. Kenneth Willey, mill operator, said the fire started in the engine room of the century-old structure.

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SPRINGFIELD, O.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Bloomdale, O.—Burglars broke into the office of the Bloomdale Grain Elevator recently, ransacked the place, taking \$10 in cash.

Bowling Green, O.—Albert Koppenhafer, who has been bookkeeper at the Shinrock (O.) Elvtr. & Supply Co., is new manager at the local elevator.

Van Wert, O.—A special meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n was held here the evening of Mar. 22, to consider all ceiling prices.

Middletown, O.—The West Middletown Coal & Feed Co.'s garage and feed storeroom were destroyed by fire recently, the loss estimated at more than \$5,000.

Sidney, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n held a special meeting here at 7:30 p.m., Mar. 23, at which speakers answered all questions on ceiling prices.

Mortimer, O.—Nine endorsed checks totaling \$313 were stolen from the North Baltimore Grain Ass'n recently, when thieves pried open a rear door to gain entrance to the elevator.

Circleville, O.—The John W. Eshelman & Son Milling Co. has employed six women, the first ever to work in the mill, to clean bags, pack small bags and in various sorting jobs.

Maumee, O.—The estate of the late David Anderson, grain dealer and elevator operator, is valued at \$178,898, in an inventory filed in Probate Court. Of this amount his partnership interest in the Anderson Elvtr. Co. is listed at \$67,683.

Lebanon, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold a dinner meeting on the evening of April 6 at the Golden Lamb Hotel. Speakers will be from the Ohio State University and Experimental Station and Dept. of Agriculture.

Zanesville, O.—The Hook-Ashton Milling Co. reported its elevator and stock sustained some damage as a result of the earthquake felt here Mar. 9. A bin of oats let loose and some of its contents ran out on the ground. There was practically no loss.

Kirby, O.—The office of the Kirby Elevator was damaged by fire that originated from a defective flue. Combined efforts of Forrest and Wharton fire departments prevented spread of the flames and business was continued as usual. Mrs. Martha Hervey owns and operates the elevator.

New Carlisle, O.—Word from Hugh Brubaker is to the effect he is going along fine with his elevator business. Mr. Brubaker operates the H. E. Brubaker Elevators, the local elevator operating under that name being the former Studebaker Elevator, purchased by Mr. Brubaker in January, 1942.

Lilly Chapel, O.—We are installing in our feed plant a new dump with electric hoist, corn sheller, elevator and revolving corn cleaner, purchased from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. This dump will serve not only the grinder and mixer but the grain cleaner, seed cleaner and corn cracker.—Sark & Plum, Inc., H. W. Sark, sec'y.

East Liberty, O.—Charles Moffitt, 58, operator of grain elevators here and at Raymond, died at University Hospital, Columbus, Mar. 6. He had been ill for three years and confined to the hospital for two months. Mr. Moffitt had operated the Moffitt Elvtr. Co. here for many years and purchased the Raymond elevator from F. T. McCurdy about two years ago.

Cincinnati, O.—Members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n attending the annual convention at the Netherland Plaza Hotel June 7 and 8 are assured of royal entertainment so far as plans being made by the Cincinnati Board of Trade and the Cincinnati Convention Bureau are concerned. Speakers from different departments of Washington as well as Ray Bowden of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, will give the latest information on important problems of great interest at this time. W. W. Cummings is sec'y of the Ass'n.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n recently enrolled the following new members: Troy Grain & Supply Co., Troy; Celina Equity Exchange, Celina; Seville Elvtr. Co., Seville; Ernsberger Mfg. Co., Ada; Litchfield Exchange Co., Litchfield; R. M. Trachet, R. R. 2, New Madison.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Upper Sandusky, O.—The State Action Com'te of the Feed Industry Council, holding feed clinics over the state, will hold a meeting at the Court House March 26. This meeting follows similar ones held March 25 at Fostoria, and earlier at Van Wert, Sidney and Defiance, and will be followed by one at Norwalk on March 30, at Wellington on March 31, and at other locations during April, the dates to be announced later. This Com'te was formed recently after several conferences with the U. S. Dept. of Agr. and other divisions of the government, to discuss feed requirements vs. supplies, based on 1943 production quotas, and the need of wide distribution of the facts that the people engaged in the industry may understand what the country is up against in attempting to meet the feed demands. Members of the Com'te represent the following organizations and departments: Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n; Farmer Grain Dealer Ass'n; Ohio Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n; Ohio State Grange; Ohio Dept. of Agr.; County Agent Extension Service (O.S.U.); Ohio Agr. Experiment Station; A. A. Ohio Equity Exchange; American Feed Mfgs. Ass'n. Nutritional experts from the Ohio University and Wooster Experimental Station; representatives of the A.A.A.; the Ohio Dept. of Agr.; county agents from the Extension Service, and many others will address the meetings and answer questions. Grain men and feed dealers are urged to attend the meeting in their community and to bring their farmer friends with them.

OKLAHOMA

Liberal, Okla.—The Joe Pittman Grain Co. took over the interest of the J. H. Salley Feed Co. here and at Hooker Mar. 1.

Garber, Okla.—The Stratford Grain Co., operated by W. W. Stratford, is a new member of the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Guthrie, Okla.—Henry H. Mason, feed and produce dealer, has filed as a candidate for councilman for the primary election Mar. 29.

Fairfax, Okla.—Jim Norton is new manager of the Maxey Public Feed Store, succeeding Bill Thomason who resigned to go to defense work.

Britton, Okla.—Messrs. Caughell and Carson of the C. & C. Grocery & Feed Store have completed construction of a feed building, and have enlarged their stock of feeds and flour.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Tualatin, Ore.—Nyberg & Dunnire have opened a new feed store here.

Seattle, Wash.—Fire, apparently from metal going thru an attrition mill, did some damage to the Magnolia Milling Co. plant on the afternoon of Mar. 6.

Goldendale, Wash.—A new freight rate of \$3.60 per ton for hay shipments from Goldendale over the Spokane, Portland & Seattle railroad has been obtained for shippers.—F.K.H.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Leonard Horres recently bought the feed store business of C. G. Shawen and will continue the retail store in connection with his feed and warehouse business. Mr. Shawen is retiring after 39 years in the business, because of ill health.

Sedro Woolley, Wash.—Lentz & Nelson, local feed dealers, gave away 15,000 baby chicks Mar. 6 as an advertising feature. Each party fulfilling the requirements stipulated by the company was given, free, ten chicks. Last year the firm gave away 10,000 chicks in a similar manner.

Sandpoint, Ida.—The Co-op. Gas & Supply Co., Inc., selling gas, feed and merchandise, has purchased the Sandpoint Creamery Co. from the co-owners, Fred Soper, William Gilmore and Wilbur Kennedy, and plans to build a cold storage plant and a modern grain elevator and feed mill on the property as soon as priorities permit.

Moscow, Ida.—Two groups of farmers, members of Latah County Grain Growers, Inc., are financing the erection this spring of two small elevators for bulk handling of peas from next fall's crop, upon property of the co-operative and with the approval of its directors, one to be erected here, the other at Joel. Each will have eight bins of 300 bus. capacity each. The peas will be sacked directly from these small bins, the crop of eight growers handled simultaneously, and kept separate.

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Because it is the fastest, simplest moisture tester built. Just one minute for a complete, true test on whole, processed, or mixed grains.

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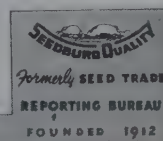
The Steinlite is now sold on a Free 10-Day Trial. No deposit! No priority! Early shipments! War conditions and the spring rush of orders may soon end this offer. Write for FREE TRIAL OFFER NOW.

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Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at.....cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

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Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims.

- A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
- B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
411-S contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Boise, Ida.—The House of Representatives has defeated by a vote of 57 to 0 a measure which would have placed farm, mine and lumber trucks under regulation of the public utilities commission and would have altered the tax rate on certain types of commercial carriers from a percentage of gross business basis to a flat rate.—F.K.H.

Nyssa, Ida.—Henry Borgman, long time employee of the Weiser Milling & Elevtr. Co., has been transferred to take charge of the local elevator. F. S. Gwilliam of the Weiser Milling & Elevtr. Co. is in general charge of the mill at Weiser, and elevators here and at Ontario, Midvale and Cambridge, all owned by the J. K. Mullen interests at Denver, which operates mills thruout the Rocky Mountain Section.

Portland, Ore.—The Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting May 21. It will be a strictly business meeting, with no luncheon, banquet or entertainment of any kind. The board of governors of the ass'n decided upon this action as a result of many requests that a business meeting be held in view of the many problems due to the war. The country trade would like to have a chance to discuss these problems.

Pomeroy, Wash.—The Pomeroy Grain Growers, Inc., has the most storage space of any organization in the northwest under one license, a federal warehouse inspector stated. The rated storage capacity of Pomeroy Grain Growers' elevators and warehouses here is 1,438,000 bus. The Mayview warehouse, owned by the company, is not included. Spokane rates second and Craigmont third, with a concern having big storage.

Spokane, Wash.—An amendment to the General Maximum Price Regulation has been issued by the Price Administration at Washington, D. C., in response to the petition by the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, authorizing an increase in storage charges on grain in Washington and Oregon. The amendment raises the permitted maximum charges for storage of grain and other farm produce from the generally applied rates of 10c per ton per month to 16½c per ton. In the amendment the new maximum rates are given on a per-bushel basis, however.

PENNSYLVANIA

Erie, Pa.—Nickel Plate Mills mill on Mar. 4 sustained a small damage from high winds.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Miller, S. D.—Farmers Elevtr. Co. elevator on Mar. 3 was damaged by high winds. The loss was small.

Avon, S. D.—Bill Ornsyth is new manager of the Cargill, Inc. elevator here and will move his family here from Humboldt.

Gary, S. D.—Henry Goblirsch, owner of the elevators here and at Moritz, has installed a new feed grinder, an oat huller and a feed mixer.

Sheffield, S. D.—Fire destroyed the Peavey Elevator Co. Mar. 8. Loss estimated at \$20,000, including 7,300 bus. of grain. The fire is believed to have originated in the engine room.—F.E.

Brookings, S. D.—George P. Sexauer & Son announce the election of the following officers and directors: E. H. Sexauer, pres. and treas.; Laura E. Sexauer, v-pres.; W. R. Schaffner, sec'y, and V. O. Madsen, director.

Orient, S. D.—Work has started on the construction of an addition to the Farmers' Elevator and plans have been announced by Peavey Elevators for the construction of a new warehouse, coal bins and the installation of a 40-ton scale. The Farmers' Elevator is constructing a feed and flour room and also installing a scale. Merl Dairs is manager of the Peavey Elevator. G. Weisz is manager of the Farmers' Elevator.—F.E.

Aberdeen, S. D.—Among bills introduced in the legislative session in which grain men and elevator operators are interested, Clifton Anderson, sec'y of the Farmers Elevtr. Ass'n of South Dakota directs attention of ass'n members to the following: HB 222: Warehousing; Provides procedure whereby warehouseman may give special guarantees and be allowed to issue special warehouse receipts on grain owned by himself. Principal reason for such procedure is to enable warehouseman holding quantities of grain for seed or other reasons, to secure loans thereon by pledging storage receipts as collateral. Law specifies that special bond must be given and special license secured before such receipts may be issued.—HB 198: Registry of Feed Dealers; Amends law relating to registry of commercial feeds, mineral feeds and livestock remedies. Provides such registry must be made on or before 1st day of January each year (formerly July 1st), and that certificates of registration in connection therewith shall expire December 31st (formerly June 30th).—HB 195: Regulates Labor Unions; Requires labor unions to file annual statements of income and expenditures. Prohibits organization activities and picketing of farms, ranches or other agricultural premise. Prohibits boycott or other interference with movement to market or sale of any commodity or farm product because it may have been produced by non-union labor.

Aberdeen, S. D.—Following is an analysis of various bills introduced in the current legislative session which have bearing upon or may be of interest to the grain elevator industry and its operators: SB 190, Peddlers and Solicitors; Provides that any person or firm violating provisions relating to peddlers and solicitors shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. While the statute does not apply to peddling and soliciting in connection with agricultural products, it does apply particularly with respect to coal, twine, and other side lines, and every elevator and other business suffering from competition of transient truckers has every right to insist on enforcement of this statute.—HB 84: Workmen's Compensation; Amends workmen's compensation law to increase medical and surgical reimbursement to \$200. Workmen's compensation policies now will provide \$200 medical and surgical expense, and \$200 hospital expense.—HB 154 amends workmen's compensation law to provide \$5,000 maximum death benefit (formerly \$3,000).—SB 149: Annual Reports; Requires all domestic corporations for profit (excepting banks, insurance companies, etc.) to file with Sec'y of State, between May 1 and June 1 each year, a report giving its name, location, type of business, authorized stock and amount issued, names and addresses of directors and officers and time offices expire, and date of annual meeting. Filing fee shall be \$200. Purpose is to provide more complete corporate records in office of Sec'y of State.—Clifton Anderson, sec'y, Farmers Elevtr. Ass'n of South Dakota.

SOUTHEAST

Senatobia, Miss.—J. K. Thomas has opened the "Happy Feed Store" here.

Dry Fork, Va.—Sparks from an engine exhaust set fire to a warehouse of the Dry Fork Milling Co. about 4:00 p.m. on Mar. 3. The building was totally destroyed.

TEXAS

Houston, Tex.—E. J. Block, formerly general manager for Josey-Miller Co., Beaumont, is now sales manager for Felix Mayer & Co., local feed distributors.

Taylor, Tex.—The Gossett Feed Store was destroyed by fire Mar. 7, the building and large amounts of feed burned and much machinery ruined. The business is owned and operated by C. C. Gossett. The loss was partially insured.—P.J.P.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Owing to the congestion now prevailing in transportation as well as hotel accommodations, it has been decided Texas Grain & Feed Dealers' Ass'n will not hold a convention this year. We will, however, doubtless hold a series of group meetings over the state some time during May, definite plans to be decided upon at a meeting of directors to be held here within the next two or three weeks.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members recently enrolled in the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Friona Wheat Growers, Inc., Guy F. Bennett, mgr., Friona; Gossett Feed & Produce Co., Mr. Gossett, mgr., Taylor; Economy Mills, Clyde G. Tatum, mgr., Lubbock; Randolph-Norman Grain Co., O. B. Norman, mgr., Lamesa. The following firms have applied for membership: Jim C. Locke Co., Jim C. Locke, mgr., Wharton; Anderson Grain Co., M. A. Anderson, mgr., Nacogdoches; Brenham Produce Co., R. W. Stolz, mgr., Brenham.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas.

WISCONSIN

Marshfield, Wis.—The Farmers Co-op. Produce Co. will build an addition to its elevator.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Beginning Mar. 15, members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange will suspend business for one minute at 11:00 a.m. daily and face the East in silent prayer for Victory.

Manitowoc, Wis.—George T. Wruck has been named to manage the Cepro division of the Rahr Malting Co., according to an announcement by Guido R. Rahr, head of the malting firm. Cepro, pure roasted barley malt, is being merchandised as a new beverage.—H. C. B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—An estate exceeding \$1,000,000 was left by Mrs. Else Froedtert Lyng, member of a widely known Milwaukee family, who died Mar. 2 in Minneapolis. According to the petition filed in Hennepin County probate court, the bulk of the estate consisted of stock in the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., and under Mrs. Lyng's will the stock will revert to her brother, Kurtis Froedtert.—H. C. B.

Superior, Wis.—Asserting that a change was necessary to "prevent a continuation of wasteful, heedless and in some instances improper spending of public money," Gov. Goodland, Mar. 19, asked the legislature to abolish the Wisconsin grain and warehouse commission, and suggested the establishment of a commission in charge of one commissioner, to be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for a term of four years. Members of the commission are Clarence Grace and Peter Skamser of Superior and Edward W. Richardson of Ladysmith. Each receives a salary of \$3,600 a year. The governor's statement was critical of the travel accounts of the commissioners, payments for overtime, advertising expenditures, long distance telephone charges, subscriptions to newspapers, disposition of grain samples, and the accounting system which the governor described as obsolete. To correct these things, he recommended that a single commissioner be appointed and be required to make a monthly financial report on receipts and disbursements and a similar annual report. He suggested, among other things that the proceeds of grain samples be turned over to the treasury, and that a modern accounting system be installed.

WYOMING

Beulah, Wyo.—Chester Ness crushed the fingers of his right hand so badly in rollers of the Toomey Milling Co. mill, that amputation was necessary. He was removed to the hospital at Deadwood. Mr. Ness only recently arrived from Kansas to accept a position in the mill.

We Will Grow Hemp for Rope

The small stock of Manila hemp accumulated in the U. S. A. before Dec. 7, 1941, was soon disposed of and the manufacturers of rope, twine and similar products are now in much need of material from which to make a new supply. The full years supply of Manila hemp stored in the Philippines was taken by the Japanese with the capture of the islands. Some fibers are still imported for the manufacture of rope and cables, but the urgent need is greatly in excess of the available supply.

Under the new hemp project of the U. S. Government it is planned to plant, at least, 190,000 acres of hemp in the central states this year for making rope.

Heretofore the cultivation of hemp has been confined to the State of Kentucky, but this year it is expected to build 42 hemp mills each equipped with Hess Driers, in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kentucky, Indiana and Iowa.

Fiber from seed bearing hemp is not used in the making of rope, as fiber suitable for making rope is obtained only from hemp when it is in full bloom. As soon as the straw is dried artificially it is crushed in a hemp brake and then thoroughly cleaned by brushing and combing. The long straight fibers obtained from these operations is then twisted and graded and made ready for use by the rope maker. Short, tangled fiber and woody parts of the hemp stalk, tow, are separated from the long straight fiber and cleaned for other purposes. Few crops produce more than 1000 lbs. per acre of long, line fiber suitable for making rope. The tensile strength of American hemp seldom exceeds 80% of the strength of Manila Abaca.

Producers and handlers of hemp plants and seeds are required to obtain a Federal license because the plant contains marihuana, a narcotic used in the manufacture of reefer cigarettes.

Books Received

SOYBEAN MAPS showing for each county in Iowa and Illinois the production in bushels for 1940, 1941 and 1942 have been prepared by W. E. Bolton, Industrial commissioner of the C. R. I. & P. Ry. Co., Chicago.

FEED BAG RED BOOK, for 1943, lists all the ingredients for various feeds and on the same page gives the names of firms from which they are obtainable. The components of each class of feed are stated. The role played by vitamins, proteins and amino acids is explained by competent authorities. The tabulation of ingredient analyses will be found helpful in compounding rations. This Buyers' Guide is printed in large legible type on 174 pages, 9x12 ins., by the Editorial Service Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

The Pace bill to include labor costs in farm parity was approved by the Senate agriculture committee Mar. 22. Rep. Sabath predicted it would be vetoed.

Treat Peanut Seed

Experiments by Dunlap, Langley and Morris of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station make it evident that shelled peanut seed should be planted within a few days after shelling, or else it should be treated. At Stockdale in 1941, seed treated and planted immediately after shelling showed no increase in stand of plants. Seed planted two weeks after shelling produced a 40 per cent increase in stand when treated as compared with nontreated shelled seed, and seed that had been shelled for about eight weeks and treated gave stands about 80 per cent thicker than those from nontreated seed that had been shelled on the same date. At Substation No. 20, Stephenville, in 1942, marked improvement in stand as well as yield increases were obtained by treating shelled seed

obtained from regular commercial channels. This seed had probably been shelled for some time.

With unshelled seed they have found much less benefit from seed treatment than in the case of shelled seed. During the three years' work at Stockdale, no significant increases in stand or yield were obtained from treatment of unshelled seed. In 1942 at Substation No. 11, Nacogdoches, considerable increases in stand of plants resulted from seed treatment altho there was no corresponding increase in yield of peanuts.

Crop Delivery Records

Designed particularly for grain dealers receiving a number of loads of grain from the same farmer, as when an entire crop is marketed by helpful neighbors. Simplifies and expedites recording of each load delivered. Two tickets to a leaf so that loads from two farmers may be separately recorded without turning a leaf. Lines for recording 23 loads on each ticket. Space provided at bottom of each ticket for total net pounds, net bushels, check number, and amount given in settlement. 120 tickets, size 5½x8½ inches. Duplicating. Originals of goldenrod bond paper, duplicates of manila. Spiral bound so that book lays absolutely flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Shipping weight 2 lbs. Order Crop Delivery Record Form 69 Spiral. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

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Shipping Notices

(Form 3—Duplicating)

It is to shipper's advantage to advise receiver, broker or buyer promptly of any shipment of grain loaded for his account and of real help to consignee in handling shipments efficiently and without demurrage. Shipping notices Form 3 contain spaces for

"Date B/L, Initials, Car Number, Seal Numbers, Kind and Grade, Station From, Weight, Bushels. Billed shipper's order notify; draft for \$.....; made through bank of to apply on sale of bushels made"

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates. Heavy pressboard, hinged top cover, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ozs. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 80c; three copies, \$2.20, plus postage.

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Field Seeds

Sedalia, Mo.—Kipping's Seed Store was damaged to the extent of \$500 by fire Feb. 23.

Compton, Cal.—An additional seed store has been opened by the Germain Seed & Plant Co.

Medford, Ore.—The Monarch Seed & Feed Co. is repairing fire damage at a cost of \$8,000.

Farmington, Minn.—Fischer Bros. have rented an additional store in which to sell seeds and feed.

Newman, Ill.—J. R. Craig has opened a seed store, one of his specialties being DeKalb hybrid corn.

Axtell, Kan.—This point has received this spring seeds valued at more than \$5,000. Much is hybrid corn.

Nashville, Tenn.—V. A. Berridge has bought the Southern Seed Laboratories of the E. K. Hardison Seed Co.

Boise, Idaho.—T. A. Waters of Northrup, King & Co., died Feb. 24 of pneumonia following inflammation of the appendix.

Silverton, Ore.—Having purchased the interest of Mr. Winter, Mark Hungate has renamed the business Hungate Feed & Seed Mill.

Carson City, Mich.—Arthur Wright, for several years in the seed business, has purchased and will continue the business of the Starr Seed Co.

Rapid City, S. D.—The Black Hills Seed Growers Ass'n has been organized with Sam H. Bober of Newell, chairman, and Cole Burton of Piedmont, sec'y.

Olympia, Wash.—Rep. Eaton has introduced H. B. 80, relating to moneys collected under the Washington State Seed Law, and creating a state seed fund.

Chicago, Ill.—Ideal Products, Inc., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock, by W. Roth, R. W. Marrow and P. Wroblewski, to deal in seeds and bulbs.

Bayside, N. Y.—The Maas Seed Co. has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock by Frank W. Maas, Jr., pres., to continue the seed business he started five years ago.

Bristol, Pa.—The Supplee-Biddle Co. has bought all the capital stock of the D. Landreth Seed Co., which will be continued under the old name, with C. H. Landreth as vice pres. and director.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Three floors loaded with seed and feed crashed to the basement Mar. 1, causing heavy loss to the Seed & Feed Supply Co. A rush of air blew owner Harry A. Levin thru the glass of the front door, and three customers also were injured.

San Francisco, Cal.—At the annual meeting of the California Seed Council the proposed state seed law was approved, and the following officers were elected: Pres., Frank Parsons, Davis; vice-pres., Rex Mason, San Francisco; sec'y, Walter Ball, Sacramento.

Holdrege, Neb.—As the supply of seed of waxy Leoti sorghum is short the seed that is available will be concentrated at Holdrege and Superior, tho carload lots of the crop will be purchased anywhere in the state by General Foods, according to Glenn H. LeDioyt, sec'y of the Nebraska Crop Improvement Ass'n.

Aberdeen, S. D.—A store handling seeds and feeds has been opened by A. W. Sauck, owner of the Hub City Feed & Seed Co.

Washington, D. C.—Believe it or not, the wasteful distribution of unwanted seeds by Congressmen would be revived under a bill introduced by Rep. Barry of New York. This wasteful free seed gratuity dug its own grave and was abandoned in 1924.

Omaha, Neb.—The Nebraska Seed Co., which was quartered in a large building separated by a fire wall from the Fairmont Creamery, has turned its quarters over to the latter for war expansion, getting in trade a large building at Ralston, with five times the capacity.

Madison, Wis.—A new use for seed corn driers has been found by Robert Andrew and Norman Neal, research workers at the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture. Sweet corn can be dehydrated in the driers, saving cans and space in handling and shipment.

Cleaning Seed Beans

Lafayette, Ind.—Removal of "splits" and damaged beans from soybeans intended for seed, by the use of a dependable seed cleaner will provide soybean growers with thousands of pounds of high protein feed that would otherwise be lost if the uncleared seed were planted, say Purdue University agronomists. The amount of this feed material that can be saved depends upon the amount of splits or damaged beans present, but it is not unusual to find as much as 20 per cent of it in seed beans as they come from the combine.

These cleaned out beans parts are high in protein and when properly fed to livestock will replace a considerable amount of protein concentrate that is now both difficult to obtain and high in price. A good seed cleaner also will remove trash that interferes with seeding as well as weed seed which, unless removed, competes in growth with the beans, reduces yields, and holds back combining. Cleaned beans give better and more uniform stands.

O. P. A. Regulations on Seed Beans

To end the confusion among seedsmen on the handling of seed beans the O.P.A. has issued the following instructions:

Processors will package and label seed beans, lentils and peas and transfer them point-free. If the beans have been treated with any substance making them unfit for food, the same rule applies.

Wholesalers will transfer beans in either of the two classes named above point-free. If a wholesaler's point inventory becomes depleted by doing so, he can apply to a state or district O.P.A. office for an adjustment.

Retailers will sell beans in either class point-free. They also can apply for adjustments if their point inventories are depleted.

Packages should be tagged, stamped, or otherwise marked with the legend: "For seed only. Not fit for human consumption. Labeled and packaged in compliance with applicable federal and state seed laws."—P.J.P.

Vernalization of Seed

The vernalization of grain is now carried on as regular practice in Russia. In 1939 a total of 24,700,000 acres was placed under vernalized grain and in 1940 the area was 35,748,000 acres.

Vernalization consists of indoor treatment of seeds before sowing, the effect being that the seeds sprout earlier and yields are heavier.

The process was evolved by Trofim Lysenko, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, who made special research on reaction of seeds to temperature and light.

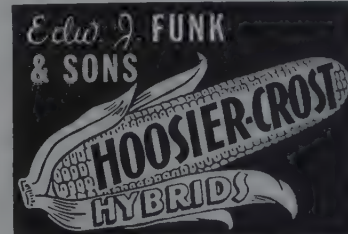
Temperatures for Drying Seed Corn

At the University of Wisconsin tests made by John Washko, Norman Neal and Andrew Wright proved that high temperatures not only injured the germination of the seed corn to an important extent, but had other bad effects as well. Corn injured by too much heat grew into weak seedlings, many of which died. Even those which lived tended to grow slowly and yielded poorly, in comparison with corn from well-processed seed.

The trials showed a temperature of 105 to 110 degrees Fahrenheit is best where ear corn with an original moisture content of 17 to 50 per cent is dried in a bin drier supplied with artificial heat and forced-air circulation.

This work showed that in general the higher the original moisture content of seed corn, the more seriously it is apt to be injured by high drying temperatures.

The velocity of the incoming air, within the limits of 60 to 100 cubic feet per minute, did not have much effect on either the drying rate or the germination of the corn in these trials.



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Varieties of Oats for North Dakota

By T. E. STOA and C. M. SWALLERS
N. D. Ag. Exp. Station

RAINBOW is 4 to 5 days later than Gopher but ripens earlier than a number of other mid-season varieties. This is a yellowish-white oat with tapering kernels, usually without awns, the kernels having a low percentage of hull. The straw is medium fine, medium long, not especially strong. Rainbow has good resistance to stem rust and some resistance to leaf rust. This resistance and moderate earliness makes it better suited to sections of this state where short strawed, early ripening varieties are not regarded with favor, or where later midseason varieties are injured from late drouth or high temperatures. At all stations except Langdon, Rainbow has consistently outyielded Victory.

In the sections where early oats are extensively grown, particularly the southeastern quarter of the state, Rainbow has compared favorably with Gopher and other early varieties. Since 1925 at Fargo, Rainbow has averaged 69.4 bus.—Gopher 67.3 bus. per acre. Comparisons for nine years are available at Edgeley—Rainbow averaging 73.1 bus. and Gopher 64.7 bus. At Dickinson comparisons for 9 years show an average yield of 31.9 bus. for Rainbow and 32.7 bus. for Gopher. In 82 field plot trials over the state since 1925, Rainbow has averaged 7 per cent higher yield than Gopher. While Rainbow has some resistance to leaf rust, it does not have as much resistance as some of the newer varieties. In 1942 Rainbow carried a heavier infection than it has in any previous year.

VANGUARD matures a little later than Rainbow but earlier than Anthony or Victory. This variety grows mid-tall, has fairly strong straw, white awns, white plump grain. Vanguard is resistant to stem rust but rather susceptible to leaf rust, covered and loose smut. In trials at Fargo during the last 5 years Vanguard averaged 49.9 bus., compared to 59.5 bus. for Rainbow and 54.6 bus. for Gopher. Vanguard yielded better than Gopher in 1941 and 1942, but did not outyield or equal Rainbow. Trials at the other stations are for fewer years and are not conclusive. At Langdon during the last 3 years Vanguard outyielded Rainbow 1 year—averaging for the 3 years 69.4 bus. compared with 73.1 bus. for Rainbow. It also outyielded Rainbow at Williston in 1942. Because Vanguard ripens later than Rainbow it can be expected to do better in cool seasons and be better suited to the more northern sections of the state.

ANTHONY is a white sparsely awned late midseason variety. In time of ripening it compares with Victory, limiting its suitability mainly to the northern sections of the state. Anthony grows tall like Victory and is moderately resistant to stem rust, but susceptible to leaf rust and smut.

RUSOTA is slightly later than Rainbow, has a stronger straw and a sparsely awned, tapering white kernel. Rusota is moderately resistant to stem rust, but not equal to Rainbow in this respect—and moderately susceptible to leaf rust. Yield comparisons for Rusota have been most favorable in the northern sections of the state where later midseason varieties have preference.

OTHER MIDSEASON VARIETIES—Victory, long recognized as a standard variety, classes as a late midseason white oat, requiring about 10 days longer to mature than Gopher or other early varieties. This lateness is a serious handicap in seasons of late summer drouth or when temperatures during the late ripening season are above normal. Victory is not resistant to either stem rust, leaf rust or smut, is a good variety in favorable years, but is less satisfactory than the earlier or disease resistant varieties in years when conditions are not favorable. Victory is rapidly being dis-

placed by more disease resistant and earlier ripening varieties.

MARKTON is a smut resistant mid-early variety, grows mid-tall, is awned and has a yellowish-white kernel. Markton is susceptible to both stem and leaf rust. This variety has yielded satisfactory in the trials at Dickinson and Mandan. It has not been satisfactory in the eastern part of the state where frequently it has been injured by rust.

GREEN RUSSIAN is an early mid-season variety, grown extensively at one time in the northeastern part of the state. Green Russian is a mixture of several strains—white, greenish white and yellow. Some of these strains have considerable resistance to rust. Varieties now known as Rainbow and Rusota are single plant selections from Green Russian—selections based on ability to resist rust.

Swedish Select, Siberian, Silvermine, Big Four, Lincoln, Banner and Golden Rain are other mid-season maturing varieties grown more or less extensively at one time. All of these are susceptible to stem and leaf rust. As such they do not merit the consideration that earlier and more disease resistant varieties now available do.

The 1,155,000,000 bus. wheat on hand Jan. 1 is sufficient to last two years, Sec'y Wickard told the House appropriations committee. Governors and agricultural experts from 12 corn belt states meeting Mar. 15 demanded that more labor and farm machinery be made available for agriculture.

Canada Breeding Better Barleys

The breeding of better barleys has always been a major project of the Dominion Experimental Farms System. The first recorded cross was made in 1896. As the years have advanced, the conception of what a good Canadian barley should be has changed somewhat. Today the ideal at which most plant breeders aim, is a smooth awned, high yielding variety with strong straw, resistance to the rusts, the smuts, the mildews and other diseases to which barley is subjected, and one which also possesses good malting quality, or high-feeding value.

Barley breeding on the Experimental Farms System is conducted by the Cereal Division, Ottawa, and on certain Branch Farms, notably those at Brandon, Manitoba, and Swift Current, Saskatchewan. The testing of all new promising varieties is conducted by all the Branch Farms and Stations.

In attempting to secure better barley varieties for different parts of Canada, the Dominion experimental farms system, thru its cereal division, and aided by its many branch farms and stations, has had large numbers of varieties tested for yield and other characteristics, irrespective of whether these were the creations of federal plant breeders or not. As a result the latter have been instrumental in promoting the distribution of a number of excellent varieties which were produced by others as well as introducing some of their own. Among the former might be mentioned such varieties as O.A.C. 21, the old standard malting variety; Olii, brought from Finland; Hannchen, brought from Sweden; Velvet and Regal, produced by the Minnesota Experiment Station; Newal, produced by the University of Alberta; Nobarb, produced by Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario; Rex, produced by the University of Saskatchewan; and Byng, produced by Macdonald College, Province of Quebec.

Of the varieties produced by the Dominion Experimental Farms the following three occupy a prominent place at present: Charlottetown, 80, a two rowed variety in the Maritimes; Plus, a smooth awned six rowed variety in Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan; and Prospect, a very early smooth awned type, in South, Central and Western Saskatchewan.

Bindweed Reduces Yield 68 per Cent

By KANSAS WHEAT IMPROVEMENT ASS'N
Manhattan, Kan.—Kansas wheat farmers who have fairly thick stands of bindweed in their fields are losing on the average about eight bushels of wheat to the acre each year, A. L. Clapp, Kansas State College agronomist, said recently.

Investigation has indicated that the decreased yield results from a reduction in the stand and stooling of the wheat.

A statewide study has been made of the effects of bindweed on wheat. Yields have been harvested and measured from representative bindweed-infested fields and from bindweed-free fields.

"The reduction in wheat yield caused by bindweed did not vary much from section to section when measured in bushels per acre. The reduction averaged 8.4 bushels in the eastern section, 9.1 bus. in the east-central, 8.5 bus. in the west-central, and 10.2 bus. in the western. The Kansas wheat farmer who has a fairly thick stand of bindweed can well afford to strike an average of at least eight bushels per acre off his yield calculation each year because of the bindweed infestation.

"Another cost that needs to be kept in mind is the cost of the increased cultivation needed to hold the growth of bindweed in check until wheat-planting time.

"The startling feature of the bindweed study comes to light when calculating the percentage reduction in yield, the agronomist declared. Since the acre yield of wheat on the uninfested areas became progressively less from east to west, the percentage reduction in yield caused by the bindweed became progressively greater.

"The bindweed-infested areas of wheat yielded 36 per cent less than the bindweed-free areas in Eastern Kansas, 48 per cent less in East-Central, 54 per cent less in West-Central, and 68 per cent less in Western Kansas.

"We are all getting used to high taxes, but we have not yet been taxed 68 per cent of our wheat crop even in war time," Mr. Clapp asserted. "Yet we allow a weed to take that toll in peace or in war. It seems to me that these results which are from many fields, 268 in all, secured over a 4-year period would wake all up to the futility of trying to farm in competition with a tyrant such as bindweed."

Manufacturers of farm machinery and equipment in March were given permission to produce almost double their quotas of specific items originally allowed last October. The increase was possible because the W.P.B. Requirements Committee allotted more critical materials for the second quarter.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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Victory Seed Varieties

By K. E. BEESON, Extension Agronomist, Purdue University

While steady improvement in crop varieties can be expected from the work of highly trained plant breeders in the future, such improvements are not likely to be sensational, and wonder new varieties are likely to exist only in the imaginative minds of promoters. This steady improvement may mean changes for better standing ability, superior quality, more disease and insect resistance, greater winter hardiness and of many other characteristics; and the result of these specific changes is likely to be increased yielding ability. Greater consistency of performance may be a result, too, since damage caused by seasonal handicaps will be lessened.

Isolated cases of big yields are often pointed out as evidence of appealing superiority, whereas high fertility, excellent culture, a favorable growing season and a good variety should all share in the credit. True results call for comparison of the new with the old, which in many tests covers a period of years. These are the basis for recommendations of the following varieties, and for pointing to promising new ones.

MIDLAND RED CLOVER multiplication under certification in the northwestern states should make available a supply of seed representing as good strains from the corn belt states as have been determined by extensive testing. These have been assembled by Crop Improvement Associations after Experiment Stations have determined the strains, and the first 200,000 pounds of the Midland clover have become available for 1943 spring seeding in the corn belt. Cumberland is a similar blend of strains which because of southern anthracnose resistance is adapted in areas adjacent to the Ohio River and further south.

RANGER ALFALFA, seed of which is expected to become available commercially by 1944, is a blend of strains of superior wilt resistance. Wilt is taking an increasing toll in alfalfa fields, and Ranger is a strain definitely superior to any present varieties. Farm demonstrations with Ranger will be established in 1943.

KOREAN LESPEDeza 19604, contrary to publicity, is not a giant Lespedeza, but an early maturing strain of Korean that is more likely to produce seed in northern Indiana counties than standard Korean. This is its only advantage, but it is sufficient to enable northern farmers on droughty acid sands to grow a legume where none grew before.

Of promising, slightly used grasses, smooth brome in a pasture mixture with alfalfa, and Reed Canary grass for mucks, or other soils too wet for blue grass, offer two pasture grasses more capable of making green growth in midsummer than blue or other commonly sown grasses. Both are slow to establish themselves, and should be used in fields to be pastured two years and longer after seeding. Neither is as satisfactory for hay as timothy.

FAIRFIELD WHEAT—In this new wheat distributed by the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station for multiplication under certification in the fall of 1943, plant breeders believe they have achieved improvements in winter hardiness, yielding and standing ability, combining and non-shattering qualities, and mosaic and loose smut resistance that provides a strictly soft wheat superior to any variety available at present for Indiana use.

AMONG SPRING OATS varieties, early maturity has become a marked advantage along with high yielding and test weight qualities. Columbia and Cartier lead with these advantages but the new Tama oats from Iowa offers the same qualities and in addition is stiffer strawed, and resistant to both rusts and smuts. Short straw growth restricts its use to fertile soils. Vicland is a sister cross, but not as stiff strawed as Tama. Both are yellow.

In white oats improvement, the Marion, a taller strawed early variety, shows more rust resistance than is found in the Cartier and therefore more yielding ability but is similar to it in other respects.

Late maturing varieties like the Erban, Vanguard, Swedish Star, Legacy, Swedish Select, Victory and others are not superior to the early varieties, and in most seasons are inferior in yield, and are consistently lower in test weight under Indiana conditions. Heavy, weak straw growth as well as late maturity is more of a handicap to legume seedlings than develops with early maturing varieties.

Winter oat varieties recently released by the Tennessee Experiment Station that show promise of superiority in southern Indiana include the Forkeddeer and Tennex, but neither is winter hardy except in the southern third of the State. In the winter barley group, Kentucky No. 1 has led all others in Purdue tests. Spring barley varieties are not widely grown but the early maturing smooth awned Spartan has been best of the general purpose barleys.

SOYBEANS—The economic loss to both the war effort and the farmer of unharvested soybeans can be overcome to some extent by recognizing that September and October are the soybean combining months, and that November is the month to pick corn. Row seedings in fields that can be kept free from weeds, and the extensive use of earlier maturing varieties, are the two most important factors under war time handicaps that will aid in saving the soybean crop. The early maturing, erect, high yielding Richland should be extensively used on fertile soils, for it is consistently ripe enough for combining in September in all except the northern tiers of counties. Dunfield and Mandell are about one week later, erect, and of similar yielding ability. The Mandell is more erect; the Dunfield leads in oil content. Widespread use of these three varieties will extend the combining season in the right direction—toward September, when days are longer, rain less of a handicap, and combines are not in heavy demand.

For the highest yielding yellow varieties for southern Indiana, the recently released Chief from the University of Illinois, and the still

later Gibson and Patoka for southwestern Indiana lead all others.

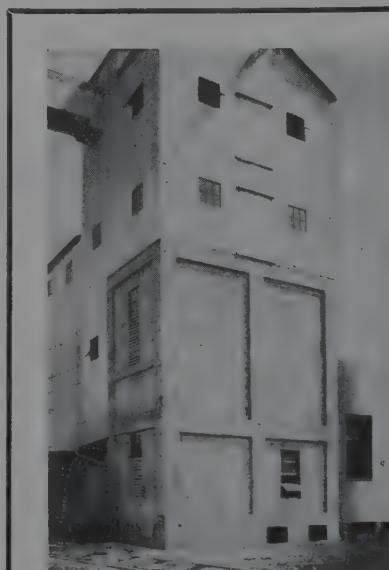
Interest in soybeans has stimulated the distribution of "wonder" varieties with fabulous yielding ability according to the handbills, but these wonder varieties are usually established or old varieties masquerading under new names and offered at fancy prices with extravagant claims. Purdue's most recent test of one of these "wonder" varieties caused a yield sacrifice of eight bushels per acre under the yield of recommended varieties. Incidentally every high yield in the State soybean yield contest has been produced from standard varieties. One unfortunate feature of the distribution of exploited varieties is the disregard of quality. With oats, better test weight has been the objective in the distribution of new varieties, and with soybeans, oil content is very important. Six acres of the "wonder" soybean mentioned above are required to produce as much oil as five of Dunfields.

Edible soybeans as a source of human food, are looming into prominence. Production of protein in the form of crops requires much less acreage than when transformed into meat. Vegetable varieties are much less "beany" in flavor than field varieties and are reported to be superior for flour, now in extensive production. For Indiana use, the Bansei and Hokkaido seem to be best although later varieties like the Aoda and Rokusum may be better adapted in southern Indiana.

CORN—Anything new in corn hybrids seems to have a glamorous appeal, and yet the outstanding hybrids of a few years ago are still the most widely used. Improvements over them are not sensational. In the Indiana certification program, a new 400 series, 418, and a 600 series, 620 will go into seed production in 1943. Both have been superior in yielding and standing ability to other hybrids of their series. The early 210 hybrid has demonstrated its yielding ability consistently enough to indicate that farmers can use it for delayed planting with good yield results, or can plant it at normal time for early hogging down.

The white hybrid, 703, is very satisfactory in the white corn growing sections of the southern half of the State, but not as stiff stalked as the popular yellow hybrids 813 and 844.

Corn borer immune hybrids simply do not exist today, and so little difference in infestation has been noted to date in the way the borer attacks various hybrids that the best corn borer



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control advice is to continue to use reliable proven hybrids whose performance, adaptation and qualities are well known and satisfactory as indicated by local experience. Corn stalk destruction, some delay in planting, and good fertility are essential practices that must be generally followed in holding the corn borer in check.

New or highly recommended varieties lose their advantages when badly mixed. Ten per cent mixture of the late maturing Manchu with the early maturing Richland soybean will delay combining the field until the Manchu is ripe—and in the meantime the dead ripe Richland will shatter. A mixture of hybrids of various maturities, or of late oats mixed with early, has the same effect of delaying harvest.

Arguments for seed true to the variety that the grower desires to plant are many. Seed Certification was developed to assure producer, merchant and consumer, high quality seed that is the variety it is supposed to be—that hybrid corn is really hybrid—and that seed is handled to maintain its varietal purity. Seed lists are available from the office of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association at West Lafayette. Publications covering descriptions and production methods for all crops under discussion are available thru the Agronomy Department of Purdue University at Lafayette, and are available for the asking.

To Grow Waxy Kafir in Texas

A minimum of 20,000 acres for the cultivation of waxy kafir is being sought in Lubbock, Castro, Terry and Bailey Counties of Texas by General Foods Corporation, as a substitute for imported tapioca.

Glenn H. LeDioy, well known for his crop improvement work in Nebraska, is acting as field representative of the company at Lubbock, Tex., contracting with growers and offering incentive payments.

The variety favored by the starch manufacturers is waxy blackhull kafir developed by R. E. Karper of Lubbock, formerly superintendent of the experiment station. Karper's experiments cover 12 years. He has bred the kafir down for 10 generations. It is similar to ordinary kafir in the field and even in the grain, but it is rich in waxy starch. He is working to develop a uniform stalk that can be harvested with a power combine.

More Scrap Metal Needed

A quota of 3,000,000 tons of iron and steel scrap has been set for the first 6 months of 1943.

The War Production Board suggests that:

"The local Salvage Committee should make all plans carefully in advance. Before any drive is actually launched, one or more scrap dealers should be brought in for consultation (scrap dealers are permanently represented on many local committees). The best location for scrap depots should be decided upon, and definite prices to be paid the farmer for his scrap, specified by grade, the degree to which it has been prepared, and its location, should be set.

"A pre-drive conference with the scrap dealer will eliminate many of the disposal difficulties which hampered our operations last year. A scrap drive is effort wasted unless the scrap finds a buyer. Where the scrap pile is located and how the scrap is graded, are but two of the factors which have a bearing on its saleability. Scrap is a highly complicated commodity and consultation with the scrap dealers should enable the local Salvage Committee and the dealers to arrive at a frank understanding of each other's problems.

"Publicity alone will not 'get the scrap in.' All publicity should be followed up by a personal call on every farmer in the drive territory. The entire area should be blocked out and certain individuals or groups should be made responsible for calling on every farmer in each sub-area."

Country elevator managers rendered splendid service in salvaging metal scrap last year

Supply Trade

Warlike ingenuity is already shaping peacetime miracles.

Chicago, Ill.—The Hess Warming & Ventilating Co. has been awarded the contract for installing 84 Hess Driers in the Government's 42 hemp mills.

Springfield, O.—W. E. Copenhagen, sec'y Bauer Bros. Co., died recently. In 1895 he formed a connection with the former Foos Mfg. Co., now the Bauer Bros. Co., and had been with the company 48 years without interruption.

It is reported that through the insistence of three Arkansas representatives the WPB is preparing an order which will provide 100 additional pumps for use of rice growers in that state.

Philadelphia, Pa.—William Loren Batt, vice-chairman of The War Production Board and president of SKF Industries, Inc., has been awarded the Bok Award—a medal and a \$10,000 check—not only for his service to the Nation in leading industrial mobilization of the war, but as a citizen who performed the most distinguished service for Philadelphia in 1942.

Sidney, O.—An attractive brochure has recently been issued by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co. descriptive of its new Sidney Electric Manlift. The company states this manlift was placed on the market to satisfy the demand for a manlift containing all the safety developments recommended by safety engineers. Readers of the Journal can obtain a copy of this brochure by writing the company.

Steinlite Moisture Testers were recently purchased by the following Indiana companies: Farmers Grain Co., Carles; George Couch & Sons, New Harmony; Wabash Co. Farm Bureau Coop. Ass'n, Wabash; LaOtto Grain Co., LaOtto; Farmers Coop. Co., Eaton; Martinsville Milling Co., Martinsville; Huntertown Grain Co., Huntertown; Lester L. Long, Bremen; Lake County Farm Bureau, Crown Point.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Max W. Babb, chairman of the board, Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., died Mar. 13. Mr. Babb first joined the company in 1904 as its attorney, in 1913 he became vice-pres. and general attorney, pres. in 1932. He was a director of several other companies, and long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the country's leading industrialists. Edwin H. Brown has resigned his position with the WPB to return to his former position as vice-pres. of Allis-Chalmers.

Chicago, Ill.—Harold Von Riesen recently accepted a position with the Seedburo Equipment Co. to assist L. M. Smith and P. W. Burrows in the handling of testing equipment. Mr.

Von Riesen was junior supervisor of grain inspection to Assistant Marketing Specialist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture for a considerable time, as well as being employed by the A.A.A. at Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Von Riesen comes to the Seedburo Equipment Co. direct from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Food Distribution Administration, where he has had a wide experience in checking testing equipment for the Government. He is a graduate of the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture.

A Simplified Practice Recommendation for wire rope has been approved for promulgation, according to an announcement by the Division of Simplified Practice, National Bureau of Standards. It will be effective from Feb. 15, 1943, and will be identified as "R198-43." The program, which lists sizes, constructions, grades and breaking strengths of the vast majority of tonnage of wire rope, was developed by engineers of the wire rope industry, to serve as a wartime conservation measure and as a guide for post-war practice. It is concerned primarily with items that are produced for stock purposes, and does not attempt to deal individually with the numerous and particular end uses to which wire ropes are put.

Read Label on Seeds

By E. P. SYLWESTER, Plant Pathologist
Iowa State College

Before purchasing agricultural seed this year, be sure to read the label on the container.

Our present weed problem is largely the result of buying low-quality, weed-infested seed from unreliable dealers who offer such seeds at ridiculously low prices. Farmers are urged to take every precaution to receive the full benefit and protection provided by state law.

The following points should be kept in mind when purchasing seed:

Be sure no primary noxious weed seeds are present—it is illegal to sell agricultural seed containing seeds of such weeds as quack grass, Canada thistle, horse nettle, European bindweed and perennial pepper grass.

The label must specify the kind and number of secondary noxious weed seed present per ounce or pound. Insist on seed containing less than 3 per cent of weed seeds; if it contains more than 3 per cent, sale of it is illegal.

The germination percentage must be given—look for it.

Be sure the variety of seed bought is adapted to area, needs and purpose.

Seed sold on the farm also must be labeled as to the percentage of germination, kind and number of secondary noxious weed seeds present and must bear a guaranty that no primary noxious weed seeds are present.

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by

F. B. Morrison

20th Edition — 8th Printing

Since the first edition was published in 1898 nineteen editions of this book have been issued, several printings having been made of each of the later editions. In the U. S. and other countries Feeds & Feeding is used more widely as a text and reference book than any other book on livestock feeding. It is the only authoritative book on the subject, and is the result of over 44 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

The 20th edition, the latest, has been entirely rewritten and revised. It contains the latest information; recent analyses of American feeds; extensive data concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

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Feedstuffs

Peat moss production in Canada greatly increased in 1942, to a value of over \$1,000,000.

Seattle, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n has sent to the O.P.A. a complete list of specific recommendations as to maximum prices for feed retailers in the state of Washington.

Atlanta, Ga.—A southeastern regional feed gathering will be held here. Among those promoting the meeting is R. E. Barinowski of Augusta, Ga., regional chairman of the Feed Industry Council.

Claims by millers for support payments for millfeeds are based one half month periods up to June 30. The first period was longer, Jan. 25 to Feb. 15, for which claims had to be filed by Mar. 15 on Form. 1.

Stocks of cottonseed cake and meal at the end of January were 75,900 tons against 369,700 tons at the end of January, 1942. Stocks of peanut cake and meal were 2,200 tons, against 7,700 tons at the end of January, 1942.—U.S.D.A.

Decatur, Ind.—The McMillen Feed Mills have expanded their biological laboratory to improve formulas by experiments with large numbers of chickens, swine and white rats, under the direction of Ralph C. Holder, who has been engaged in livestock nutrition research for more than 20 years.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Traders Oil Mill Co. was fined \$75 on a plea of guilty to having shipped misbranded cotton seed cake into Kansas. The label called for 43% protein, and not more than 45.56% was found. The label read: "Wesco Brand Prime Cottonseed Meal or Cake 100 Pounds Net * * * Western Feeders Supply Co."

Ada, Okla.—The Ada Milling Co. was fined \$50 on a plea of guilty to having shipped to Texas mixed feed that was misbranded. The label read "100 Lbs. Full-Fodder Brand Mixed Feed. Guaranteed analysis, crude protein 11%; crude fat, 2.5%; crude fiber 14%." The government found not more than 5.53% protein, not more than 1% crude fat, and not less than 22.04% crude fiber.

Portland, Ore.—With market supplies of hay becoming extremely light all along the Pacific Coast, prices have moved up sharply during recent weeks to the highest levels for many years. These conditions lend emphasis to the information contained in special instructions on feeding wheat to milk cows under wartime conditions. It is found that if wheat for dairy cattle is ground coarsely it can be fed up to 50 per cent of the grain ration without ill effects.—F.K.H.

Portland, Ore.—Under the regulations, sales of over two tons of alfalfa meal are considered dealer sales, with a margin of only \$1.50 per ton. The retail trade customarily selling 8 to 10-ton truck loads cannot do this on \$1.50 per ton, and finance and deliver on that \$1.50. It was pointed out by members of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n at a meeting in the O.P.A. office that the regulation, in order to be practical, should consider an 8 to 10-ton sale, a retail sale, allowing a margin of \$5 per ton.

Grain alcohol producing plants are to be built at five points: Carrollville, Wis., Dubuque and Keokuk, Ia., Moline and Peoria, Ill., the W.P.B. has announced. The plants will cost \$10,000,000, be owned by the Defense Plant Corporation and leased to private operators.

Misbranding of Codroil

The U. S. Attorney filed a libel on 20 drums each containing 100 lbs. of Codroil at Ashland, O., alleging the article had been shipped by Pho-So-Ash Productions Corporation from Kendallville, Ind., and that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The product was represented to contain 179 units of vitamin A per gram, whereas examination showed it contained only 88 units.

No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be relabeled and sold as ordinary feed.

W.P.B. Takes Control of Oil Meal Imports

Soybean and linseed oil meal and cake of Mexican and Central American origin have been placed under restrictions prohibiting disposition without authorization of the W.P.B., by amendment to List 3 of M-63 and schedule A of M-63-a, effective Mar. 5.

It is claimed by government officials that unrestricted movement of soybean and linseed cake and meal from these sources after their arrival in continental United States defeats government efforts to maintain equitable distribution between consumers.

Urges Effective Use of Protein Feeds

Feeders who buy straight high-protein feeds, such as soybean meal or tankage to balance their livestock or poultry feeds, can use them most efficiently in combination with home-grown feeds, including grasses and roughage, so that the protein in the resulting rations does not exceed the maximum recently agreed upon for commercial mixed feeds, the Department of Agriculture urges.

The feeding of high-protein feeds as the sole ration means inefficient use. There is urgent need to conserve these feedstuffs to make the available supplies go round.

Representatives of the feed industry have agreed to apply these protein limitations in commercial mixtures. The purpose of the limitations is to see that this year, when demands are especially heavy, high-protein feeds will be used as effectively as possible by livestock and poultry producers.

Feed Business Ruined by Controls

The Interstate Feed Co., of Fort Worth, Tex., in announcing that it was going out of business said:

"The C.C.C. and the O.P.A. have unjustly limited dealers' gross margin of profit to 50c ton (on cottonseed products) above mill car lot ceiling prices. This margin is sharply less than our past 10-year expense of buying, selling and shipping cottonseed cake.

Also, despite the fact that the visible supply of proteins this season was 2,000,000 greater than ever before in our nation's history, we have not been able since early December to purchase at car lot ceiling prices from Mississippi to California a single car of cottonseed cake; and so long as the O.P.A. and the C.C.C. retain the foolish rule of permitting crushers to sell the local product in less than 30-ton lots \$3 ton higher than the carload price, there never can be any of the product available for

long haul car lot distribution until the present unprecedented local demand is satisfied.

"With livestock production greatly expanded we doubt if the demand for proteins will ever ease as long as proteins are priced much cheaper basically than other feeds of lesser value."

Buyers Clean Up Oil Meals

Feed mixers and livestock and poultry producers are continuing to take all available supplies of oilmeals.

Production of oilcake and meal from the four principal oilseeds, cottonseed, linseed, soybeans, and peanuts, will be about 40 to 50 per cent larger in the first quarter of 1943 than a year earlier.

In the April-June quarter, production of these feeds may be nearly double that in the corresponding period last year. The quantity of these feeds fed to dairy cattle will decline during the late spring and summer months as dairy cattle are turned on pasture. As a result, relatively more of these feeds will be available for hogs and poultry.

Prices of oilmeal are low in relation to other feeds and livestock products. With limited supplies of animal-protein feeds, therefore, there may be little, if any, seasonal decline in prices of oilmeal this summer, and stocks accumulated for carry-over into the 1942-43 season may be small.—U. S. D. A.

Vitamins for Farm Animals

By R. M. BETHKE, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, O.

Vitamins are essential for efficient production, reproduction, and the maintenance of health. In general, the vitamin needs of ruminants, i.e., sheep, beef cattle, and dairy cattle are similar except for amounts. These animals probably have no feed requirement for factors of the vitamin B complex since they apparently can synthesize them in their paunch. However, in young animals, like calves, with little or no rumen development, certain factors of the vitamin B complex seem to be helpful in preventing or curing scours. Ruminants, however, must be supplied with vitamins A and D.

The best way of avoiding vitamin A and D deficiencies in ruminants is to use high quality roughages and direct sunlight. In case of young calves that are not consuming at least one pound of good hay and one pound of grain, it probably is well to feed a vitamin A and D supplement, especially during the winter months.

Swine, in addition to requiring vitamins A and D, are known to have need for certain factors of the vitamin B complex. Vitamins are not a problem when swine are on good pasture. Attention however, needs to be given to the vitamins in case of dry-lot feeding. Vitamins A and D can be supplied by means of yellow corn, high quality legume hays, and sunlight when possible. When sunlight or sun-dried hays are not available, vitamin D from some source should be fed. The need for vitamin B complex factors also suggests the use of high quality legume hay or meals, milk or milk products, yeast, or distillation and fermentation by-products known to contain those factors, especially in pig starting rations.

Altho poultry have been shown to require more than 12 vitamins or vitamin-like factors, the major practical poultry vitamin problem concerns vitamins A, D, and riboflavin. The other required vitamins or vitamin-like factors are usually supplied in sufficient quantities if the rations are made adequate in riboflavin from natural sources. Like in swine, vitamins are not a problem if poultry are on good pasture or are fed adequate quantities of green feed and exposed to direct sunlight.

The solution of the poultry vitamin problem lies in the proper use of green feed, grass silage, high quality alfalfa meals, dried cereal grasses, sunlight, vitamin A and D supplements, milk products, or distillation and fermentation by-products containing riboflavin and associated factors.

Soybean Processors Industry Advisory Committee

The Food Distribution Administration recently held a conference with the Soybean Processors Industry Advisory Committee of transportation problems.

The committee is composed of F. J. Bunnell, Central Soy Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. E. Carpenter, Berea Milling Co., Berea, O.; J. B. DeHaven, Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Roger Drackett, Drackett Products Co., Cincinnati, O.; Philip Duff, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. D. Funk, Jr., Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill.; Porter Jarvis, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. J. Johnson, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. Kellogg, Jr., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. D. Ormsby, Oswego Soy Products Co., Oswego, N. Y.; E. K. Scheiter, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.; H. R. Schultz, Standard Soybean Mills, Centerville, Ia.; Chas. J. Simmons, Plymouth Processing Mills, Fort Dodge, Ia.; P. E. Sprague, the Glidden Co., Cleveland, O.

Jobber Margin on Meal Increased

Jobbers of soybean, cottonseed and peanut oil meals and cakes who were allowed 50c per ton on less than carload sales have had their margin increased to \$1 per ton, it was announced Mar. 10.

The new order, No. 128 supplement to Regulation 14 of the General Maximum Price Regulation, also deletes reference to processors' prices being f.o.b. production plant, thus making applicable the provisions of the contracts with the Commodity Credit Corp. in all cases.

Sets maximum prices for a grinder who buys oil cake and processes or procures the processing of it into oil meal. The grinder is allowed 50c per ton in addition to the difference in the processors' maximum price for such oil meal as compared with such oil cake and for sales in l.c.l. lots compared to sales in carload lots.

Sales without profit are permitted by persons other than processors, jobbers, wholesalers and retailers.

Addition of the 3% transportation tax as a part of the transportation charges, will be allowed.

The Roughage Problem for Dairy Cattle

By H. ERNEST BECHTEL, Dept. of Dairy Husbandry, Kansas State College

Roughage feeding practices are of paramount importance in formulating grain-concentrate mixtures for dairy cattle because these practices determine, to a large extent the effectiveness of the ration in which the grain-concentrate mixtures are fed.

Data, based on field observations and on long-time feeding experiments, emphasize the need for improving the productive value of many Kansas dairy rations thru the use of grain-concentrate mixtures that will best supplement the roughages with which they are fed.

The extensive use of sorghums in this state has created a special problem in protein feeding. Sorghum grains, fodders, stovers and silages are all low in percentage protein. Such feeds, when fed in liberal amounts to dairy cattle, will be productive of inferior results unless supplemented with other nutrients—in-

cluding protein. On the other hand, the addition of protein supplements to dairy rations containing abundant alfalfa hay of good quality is unnecessary.

Protein concentrates for dairy cattle can be selected largely on the basis of which ingredient supplies the most protein per unit of cost. Protein quality is of less importance in the feeding of dairy cattle than in the feeding of non-ruminants. This fact will enable dairymen to utilize certain sources of protein, such as cottonseed meal, which are not well adapted for the feeding of livestock such as poultry.

Those who experience difficulty in obtaining adequate amounts of protein concentrates for dairy cattle may find it necessary to rely more strongly on the increased use of legume roughages and of other roughages such as grasses produced and harvested in ways designed to provide richer sources of protein.

Federal crop insurance was paid on 1,866,564 bus. of wheat in 1942. Loss claims totaled 18,354, compared with 5,549 in 1941. A total of 45,393 farms were covered last year, compared with 39,078 farms in 1941. A total of 70,912 are covered for 1943.

The Food Distribution Administration has asked millers to give figures on 44,000,000 lbs. of soybean flour and an equal amount of soybean grits. It is reported to be desired as a substitute for meats in lend-lease shipments.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Misbranding of Pro-Gro

The Pro-Gro Co. shipped from Kansas City, Mo., to Ottawa, Kan., a quantity of Pro-Gro labeled "Pro Produces More Eggs—Grows More Meat" which statements the government found were false and misleading, as the product was not efficacious for that purpose.

The claimant admitted the allegations, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product ordered destroyed.

Poultry Industry Booming

More than a half billion chickens were on farms in the United States on Jan. 1, exclusive of numbers on specialized farms housing broilers and fryers. Farmers are likely to raise from 10 to 15 per cent more chickens this year than were raised in 1942.

The demand for baby chicks this spring is strong in all areas both for meat-producing purposes and for flock replacement. On Feb. 1 farmers indicated that they intend to purchase 16 per cent more chicks than last year; the number on order Mar. 1 was 77 per cent larger than a year ago. During January, 35 per cent more eggs were set than the previous record for that month last year. Output of chicks in February was 121,927,000, or 24 per cent above February, 1942.

The revised number of hens and pullets on farms Jan. 1, 487 million head, is 14 per cent larger than last year. The increase in numbers over a year earlier is likely to become larger in coming months.—U. S. D. A.

Compounding Rations; Supplementary Ingredients

By LOYAL F. PAYNE, Dept. of Poultry Husbandry, Kansas State College.

It is important to understand the principles of feeding and thus be able to make substitutions of ingredients when necessary. Many years were spent in research before it was known that proteins differed widely in feeding value or before it was realized that vegetable protein concentrates were deficient in minerals. Blood meal, which is high in protein, will give good results when fed to pigs but it is not recommended for growing chicks.

The embodiment of all six groups of nutrients in the correct proportions should provide a good ration without the use of magic hokum or other mysterious ingredients.

The present day problem of preparing a satisfactory ration is to obtain the high quality ingredients required. With both animal and vegetable protein concentrates hard to obtain or off the market and with good quality alfalfa meal extremely scarce it becomes increasingly difficult for local feed men and producers to prepare well balanced rations.

To meet the present emergency the poultry department at Kansas State College suggests an ALL-FARM ration where more complete rations are not available. This consists of 22 to 25 pounds of whole grain per 100 hens daily (corn, wheat, oats, barley or one of the sorghums) fed in combination or separately. This should be supplemented with skim milk at the rate of four gallons daily per 100 hens, and either allow the birds to forage on young tender grass pasture such as wheat, rye, barley, oats or Sudan, or keep green alfalfa hay in racks and available at all times. This will supply vitamins A and G and the direct sunshine will provide much or all of the vitamin D required. All feedstuffs should be scrutinized carefully for high quality.

The cafeteria system of feeding grain, mash and concentrates can be used. Concentrates should be palatable to be satisfactory. Chickens have a keen sense of taste. The feeding of an

all-mash ration may save labor but it sometimes causes the layers to lose weight and lower production is apt to be the result during the late winter and early summer.

Meeting the Riboflavin Requirements of Chickens

By H. J. ALMQUIST, Division of Poultry Husbandry, University of California, Berkeley.

The numerous, extensive changes in customary formulas for chicken mixed feeds and mash, with which the industry is now faced, create an immediate problem in maintaining adequate levels of accessory dietary factors, including the vitamins. Those vitamins which in the past have required special provision in practical poultry feeds include vitamin G (riboflavin). The importance of riboflavin in the promotion of normal early growth and high hatchability, and in the prevention of "curled toe paralysis" nerve degeneration and embryonic death is well known.

The minimum quantity required in the diet for different life stages and functions of chickens has been fairly accurately estimated and may be listed as given below. It should be emphasized that these are minimum levels required to insure against serious failure. Higher levels are advisable in all cases, where possible to maintain.

Use of Diet	Micrograms	
	per 100 grams per total diet	Micrograms per pound of total diet
Chick starting and growing to 4 weeks of age..	300	1,362
Growing from 4 to 8 weeks of age.....	200	908
Growing from 8 weeks to maturity	100	454
Commercial egg production	150	682
Hatching egg production	250	1,135

It may be noted that the requirements of the baby chicks and of the breeder hen are highest. Omission of adequate riboflavin carries from baby chick starters and from breeder diets is very soon found to be false economy. On the other hand, it is a mistake to feed an excess of the riboflavin carriers to older meat birds and to laying hens, if such use results in insufficient quantities for baby chicks and breeders.

In judging the significance of the average values given for feedstuffs, the user should consider the number of analyses reported and also the range of these values. The latter is an index to the degree of variability of riboflavin content. Such variability is found in all natural feedstuffs. It is the principal reason why a considerable margin of safety should be provided for in the vitamin content of mixed poultry feeds, when dependence is placed upon the average vitamin content of feedstuffs. It is possible that the chance combination in one diet of riboflavin carriers all below average in riboflavin content may result in a deficient diet, altho the calculated vitamin content may seem adequate.

In addition to products listed, there should be mentioned several by-products of the fermentation industry which carry appreciable amounts of riboflavin, and which have been found satisfactory for use in poultry feeds.

Among such products may be mentioned by "riboflavin supplement," Curbay, Vacatone, Produlac and others. Several of these have recently been increased in riboflavin content. They may contain from 20 to 250 micrograms of riboflavin per gram and may be used in the required minimum quantities as a supplementary riboflavin source. The riboflavin content of these fermentation by-products should be stated by the manufacturer in terms of micrograms per gram or per pound.

Pure synthetic vitamin G has recently been quoted at approximately seventy-five cents per gram (1 million micrograms) at which price it may well be considered for use in commercial poultry feeds.

In the following list, recent information on the riboflavin content of feedstuffs has been collected and expressed uniformly in terms of micrograms of riboflavin per gram. This list may serve as a guide in the estimation of the riboflavin content of poultry diets. The values have been obtained from a variety of recognized methods which show good agreement in most instances. Values from methods which may be unreliable as applied to certain feedstuffs have not been included.

The range is given in parentheses:
Animal protein concentrates: Fish meal, whitefish (7.6-11.8), 7.4; fish meal, menhaden (5.0-5.6), 5.3; fish meal, blended, eastern (4.6-6.4), 5.7; fish meal, sardine, 65% (7.0-8.1), 7.6; liver meal, commercial (19.8-53.2), 36.5;

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liver, pure, dried 100; meat scrap, 60% crude protein (6.0-6.6), 6.3; meat scrap, 55% crude protein (6.0-7.5), 6.4; meat scrap, 50% crude protein (5.5-8.6), 6.8; meat scrap, 45% crude protein (4.9-6.7), 5.8.

Milk products: Buttermilk, dried (27.3-37.8), 31.4; buttermilk, semisolid, 10.5; milk, whole, liquid (0.5-1.6), 1; skim milk, dried (16.1-32.4), 20.4; whey, dried (16.2-40.0), 25.8.

Green feeds: Alfalfa meal, field cured (7.8-16.4), 11.1; alfalfa meal, dehydrated (9.0-19.9), 15.3; alfalfa leaf meal, field cured (13.8-22.0), 16.3; alfalfa leaf meal, dehydrated (18.8-32.5), 20.6; alfalfa, undried (4.0-5.7), 4.9; beet tops, undried (0.8-2.1), 1.5; cabbage, undried (0.5-0.6), 0.6; carrots, whole, undried 0.5; carrots, whole, dried (4.2-5.3), 4.8; cerogras, dried 24.5; chard, undried 1.4; chard, dried, 21; clover, ladino, undried 4; grass, lawn, undried 4.6; lettuce, undried (0.3-0.5), 0.4; spinach, undried (1.6-2.3), 2; spinach, dried 22.

Grains and grain by-products: Barley (0.5-1.5), 1.2; corn, yellow (1.0-1.8), 1.4; corn, white (0.6-1.5), 1.3; milo, 1.6; oats (1.1-1.5), 1.3; rye (1.3-1.7), 1.4; wheat (0.5-1.8), 1.2; wheat bran (2.0-3.0), 2.6; wheat germ (4.0-4.8), 4.4; wheat middlings (1.4-2.0), 1.7; wheat red dog, 3.8; wheat shorts, 2.8.

Fermentation by-products: Brewer's grains, dried (0.4-0.8), 0.6; B-Y concentrate, 102.4; corn, distiller's grains, dried (0.6-3.3), 1.5; distiller's solubles, dried (15.6-15.9), 15.8; wheat distiller's grains, dried, 4.4.

Oil-cake meals: Corn gluten meal, trace; hempseed meal, 2.4; peanut meal, 2.4; sesame meal, 3.8; soybean meal (3.0-5.0), 4.

Miscellaneous: Beans, lima, 1.3; eggs, less shell, undried (2.2-6.4), 4.4; molasses, 0.6; peas (1.4-1.5), 1.4; riboflavin, pure, 1,000,000; yeast, brewer's dried (24.3-62.0), 48.

Hog Hoofs for Chickens

Additional information on the utilization of the hoofs of pigs and hogs by feeding them in a powdered condition to chickens has been released by the department of biochemistry of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

Joseph R. Wagner and C. A. Elvehjem of the University of Wisconsin collected mixed hog hoofs at a packing plant and ground them to a fine, gray powder until all the material passed thru a 60-mesh screen. The nitrogen content of the material was 14.5 per cent and it was compared on a weight basis with casein and cartilage without regard to differences in protein content.

Day-old White Leghorn chicks were fed their diets for a period of four weeks. At the end of four weeks the chicks were killed and the gizzards examined for possible lesions.

Powdered hoofs fed at the level of 24% in the diet of chicks produced a higher growth rate and a better development of feathers than an equal percentage of casein. Altho the growth rate obtained when 18% casein was supplemented with 10% powdered hoofs was less than that obtained on the diet containing a 10% supplement of cartilage, it was appreciably more than the growth rate obtained with 24% casein. Examination of the gizzards revealed a distinctive condition of the lining in all of the groups fed powdered hoofs. The surface of the linings showed a widespread roughening and cracking. The majority of the fissures were parallel with the normal folds of the linings and did not have the crater appearance of lesions.

The data on rats and chicks indicate that these animals are able to digest and utilize the protein of powdered hoofs. When 18% and 20% of the diets were supplied by powdered hoofs the protein supply was inadequate for the growth of rats. By increasing the intake of powdered hoofs to 30% of the diet or combining the powdered hoofs with casein an adequate protein source was obtained.

Turkey Feed Without Fish Meal

Fish meal and dried milk are so scarce that a ration has been planned by Gerald Annin and Windsor Cravens of the University of Wisconsin using none of these almost unobtainable ingredients.

The ration has a protein supplement made up of 25 per cent soybean oil meal and 5 per cent meat scrap. This slightly higher level of protein, in comparison with turkey rations the university has recommended in the past, is used to make up for the fact that this combination is lower in quality than the peacetime supplements which included milk and fish meal.

Identified as the Wisconsin RW4, the low-cost, feed-conserving new ration contains 30 lbs. of ground yellow corn, 20 lbs. of oats, 12.5 lbs. wheat bran, 12.5 lbs. wheat middlings, 5 lbs. alfalfa leaf meal, 25 lbs. soybean oil meal, 5 lbs. meat scrap, 1.5 lbs. limestone grit, 1.5 lbs. granite grit, 2 lbs. vitamin D powder, and, during the first two weeks, bone meal, and 2 oz. of manganese sulphate in 500 lbs. of mash.

Wheat and corn are used as scratch feeds along with the mash after the poulters are a month old.

It is found that this ration will produce good, economical results only if the poults run outdoors, in sunlight and on grass range, within two weeks after hatching. Those kept indoors for six weeks developed a type of leg weakness, in spite of the fact that the ration carried twice the usual amount of vitamin D. They recovered after they were moved outdoors.

On this ration toms grew to an average weight of 14 lbs. in 20 weeks and hens reached 9 lbs. in the same length of time.

Sources of Pantothenic Acid in Poultry Feeds

By H. J. ALMQUIST,
Division of Poultry Husbandry,
University of California, Berkeley

Deficiency of this factor in the diet of chicks results in slow growth, a frequently bloody incrustation at the corners of the mouth, and an exudation about the eyelids, which tend to become stuck shut. The feathers break off at the base and give the chick a ragged appearance. Subsequent to the occurrence of the symptoms mentioned there may develop a roughening and cracking of the skin on the lower leg and toes. Pantothenic acid has a distribution in feeds different from that of riboflavin. A deficiency of pantothenic acid is less likely to occur in poultry feeds because of its general presence in grains and bran.

Early work on this vitamin indicated that the requirement of the chick was about 1,400 micrograms per 100 grams of diet. More recent studies have seemed to indicate that former estimates of pantothenic acid requirements were too high. The occasional occurrence of symptoms of a deficiency of pantothenic acid in chicks under commercial conditions is such as to indicate, however, that adherence to a high standard of pantothenic acid content in practical chick rations is still advisable. Such a standard would be approximately 1,000 micrograms per 100 grams or 45,360 micrograms per pound of diet. The pantothenic acid requirement for egg production seems to be well provided by ordinary rations. It is strongly recommended, however, that the pantothenic acid level in breeder mash be maintained at least at the level suggested for chick starting mash, in order that the chick may have a good reserve store of this vitamin when hatched. In the following table is given the pantothenic acid content of poultry feedstuffs so far as known at the present time.

The average number of micrograms per pound of pantothenic acid in poultry feedstuffs as determined from a limited number of analyses is as follows:

Fish meal, sardine, 3,538; liver meal, com-

mercial, 47,628; liver, pure, dried, 81,648; meat scrap, 3,856.

Buttermilk, dried, 19,958; milk, whole, liquid, 1,315; skim milk, dried, 15,422; whey, dried, 24,041.


Alfalfa meal, dehydrated, 17,237; alfalfa meal, field cured, 11,340; beet greens, undried, 635; cabbage, undried, 816; kale, undried, 1,361; spinach, undried, 635.

Barley, 3,629; corn, yellow, 3,221; corn, white, 1,406; milo, 4,082; oats, 4,536; rice bran, 9,979; wheat, 4,536; wheat bran, 11,340; wheat germ, 3,178; wheat middlings, 6,350; wheat red dog, 6,350.

Butyl fermentation "riboflavin supplement," 136,080; yeast-molasses fermentation residue, 63,500.

Corn gluten meal, 6,356; cottonseed meal, 6,356; peanut meal, 24,041; sesame meal, 2,722; soybean meal, 6,356.

Beans, lima, 3,765; calcium pantothenate (d), pure, 416,435,191; cane, molasses, dried, 27,670; cowpeas, 8,165; eggs, less shell, undried, 12,247; peas, black-eyed, 4,990; potatoes, undried, 2,948; split peas, 9,526; yeast, dried, 90,720.



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Oil-Cake Meal for Poultry Feeding

By H. J. ALMQUIST, Division of Poultry Husbandry, University of California.

The oil-cake meals are the principal protein carriers which can replace at least a portion of the fish meals that have been customarily used in poultry feeds in the western states. Since the chicken and the turkey must have a high grade of protein for maximum performance, not all of these oil-cake meals have proved suitable for poultry feeding.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CHICKENS.—When employed in broiler rearing rations at a 10 per cent level, soybean meal, corn gluten meal, cottonseed meal and sunflower seed meal have given excellent results. Peanut meal proved definitely inferior to the four meals mentioned. Linseed meal caused a noticeable reduction in total gain and efficiency of gain when used at levels greater than 2.5 per cent of the broiler ration. Since these rations also contained 10 per cent of sardine meal, the results obtained are not critical comparisons of the quality of protein in the oil-cake meals. It is possible that certain of these products may have proved less satisfactory when accompanied by lower levels of sardine meal.

In another trial cottonseed meal and soybean meal were fed at 25 per cent levels of the broiler ration, and in combination at 12.5 per cent each. These rations contained only 3 per cent sardine meal. Results were satisfactory. Tests were also conducted to determine if sardine meal could be dispensed with entirely. A broiler ration containing 10 per cent sardine meal and 10 per cent soybean meal was compared with one containing no animal protein concentrate but 30 per cent soybean meal. In terms of total gains and gains per unit of feed consumed the high soybean meal ration was about 93 per cent as efficient as the other rations. All birds were in good condition. It is possible, therefore, to achieve moderately good results with no animal protein concentrate in the ration.

In a series of experiments with "synthetic" diets containing exclusively soybean meal protein at a level of 20 per cent (45 per cent total soybean meal in the ration), the only inadequacy found was a partial deficiency of methionine. When this amino acid was increased by addition of the pure substance, the growth rate of chicks was raised to normal.

MORTALITY IS LOW.—The 1942 generation of the experimental single comb white leg-horn stock at Berkeley was reared on two mashes, one corresponding to a formerly used rearing mash and another containing 10.5 per cent of soybean meal, but less sardine meal. Both mashes had the same protein, calcium, phosphorus and vitamin content as far as could be estimated. Over 1,300 chicks were reared on each mash to an age of six weeks at which time the average weights were practically identical. Male birds were removed and the pullets reared to maturity. At 20 weeks the average weights of the pullets were not significantly different, altho pullets reared on soybean mash were slightly heavier. Mortality was low and equivalent in both groups. Over 600 pullets were reared on each mash. This experiment furnishes conclusive evidence that at least 10 per cent soybean meal can be used effectively in the rearing mash.

An all-mash battery laying ration containing 20 per cent soybean meal and 6 per cent whey, but no sardine meal, was tested on a small scale primarily for the study of effects of egg quality. Production was maintained by hens on this diet at a good rate. The eggs produced were entirely normal in respect to exterior and interior quality when examined either soon after they were laid or after a month of storage in an icebox. No deleterious effects on egg quality may be expected, therefore, from the use of soybean meal in the laying ration.

EXPERIMENTS WITH TURKEYS.—Tests of oil-cake meals in the turkey rearing

ration have been conducted at Davis with the co-operation of Dr. V. S. Asmundson. Mashers for starting poults were formulated to contain 26 per cent crude protein. This level was achieved by the use of varying combinations of sardine meal, cottonseed meal, soybean meal, linseed meal, and corn gluten meal. After six weeks a regulated feeding of grains was started and increased by a definite schedule as the birds matured. Soybean meal gave quite satisfactory growth at all levels from 5 to 30 per cent of the mash. The maximum level provided half the total crude protein of the mash. Growth was equivalent to the results with soybean meal at levels of 5, 10, 15, and in one case, 20 per cent of cottonseed meal, indicating that it may be feasible to use good quality cottonseed meal to replace in part other protein concentrates in turkey mashes.

GLUTEN AND COTTONSEED MEAL.—The tolerance of young growing turkeys for linseed meal proved to be similar to that of chicks. Corn gluten meal was well utilized by turkeys at levels of 5 to 20 per cent of the ration; growth was approximately equivalent to that obtained with the same levels of soybean meal when partly substituted for fish meal. All soybean meal used in this work was solvent process "toasted" meal.

The experiments reviewed above show that comparatively high levels of certain oil-cake meals can be used satisfactorily in chicken and turkey mashes. The highest levels used are perhaps greater than need ever be employed in commercial poultry feeding, but these levels serve to indicate possibilities that may be of value in extreme shortage of other protein carriers. Cottonseed meal seems quite suitable for use in chicken and turkey meat production rations. Use of this meal in rations for egg production should be rigorously avoided because of its deleterious effect on the quality of fresh and stored eggs.

New Feed Trade Marks

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO., Minneapolis, Minn., has filed trade mark No. 455,031, the word "Commando," for dog food.

NATIONAL OATS CO., Cedar Rapids, Ia., has filed trade mark No. 451,901, "Nutro," for livestock and poultry feeds and cereal foods made from oats.

FISHER SCIENTIFIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., has filed trade mark No. 454,248, "Ruffex," for roughage material consisting chiefly of processed rice hulls used as a diet ingredient for laboratory experimental animals.

FIELD TRIAL DOG FOOD CO., Oswego, N. Y., has filed trade mark No. 444,641, "Field Trial," for specially prepared dog food.

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORP., doing business as Michigan Salt Co., St. Louis, Mich., has filed trade mark No. 448,367, "Red Bag," for salt packed in bulk and primarily used as or an ingredient for animal feeds.

GEORGE WILHELM, doing business as Mid-Continental Laboratories, Kansas City, Mo., has filed trade mark No. 455,490, "Sunbeam Vita-Vex," pleasingly arranged in a vertical rectangle which includes representation of a portion of the sun and its rays, for yeast culture as a digestive enzyme and vitamin carrier that is mixed with livestock and poultry feeds before use.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, Manchester, Ia., has filed trade mark No. 399,465, "Whole Saler Brand," in fanciful lettering, for poultry feeds, hog feeds, and coffee.

WAMESIT CO., Wamesit, Mass., has filed trade mark No. 398,855, the words "Wamesit Blended" over a representation of a leaping fish, for concentrate or supplement to be added to feed for domestic animals.

The Alton in Supp. 15 to 1570-O publishes a transit charge of 2½¢ per 100 lbs. on seeds.

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Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the grain handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective headings. Contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines to page, and a 28-page index, size 8¼x13¼, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Weight 2½ lbs. Order Form 43. Price \$3.30, plus postage.

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Thyrolactin Stimulates Milk Production

C. W. Turner and E. P. Reineke of the Missouri Experiment Station, Columbia, are reported to have created thyrolactin, a thyroid active combination of iodinated casein and skim milk proteins, and to have developed a procedure for its preparation.

These experimenters place responsibility for high milk production, and high fat content in milk, upon thyroid activity in dairy cows, and credit the stocky frames of beef cattle to low thyroid activity. They have successfully increased the milk flow and fat content in the milk of dairy cows when these animals had passed the peak of their lactation period by feeding them the new thyroid active substance.

Experiment with thyrolactin has only begun, but in tests with young chicks the experimenters have noted a marked increase in rapidity of growth and density of feathering.

Reports on the new product indicate it may serve special purposes in feeding, speeding growth and productivity in instances where slow growth, or low productivity is due to insufficient thyroid activity.

Discoveries of these experimenters have opened the way to a long chain of new experiments centered around the influence of the thyroid gland on production of livestock and livestock products.

Mr. Turner, who is professor of dairy husbandry, reports that "In general the results seem to be quite favorable, although we are finding that the larger cows are going to require some more of the material than the smaller animals. We hope to get a good many records showing these effects during the course of the present year. The Cerophyl Laboratories of Kansas City is working with us and is preparing considerable amounts of the material and can produce larger amounts as soon as the value of the material is sufficiently demonstrated. Naturally, we have considerable confidence in this product and feel that it has

many uses although a great deal of research work will be required to show just how it can best be used."

Carotene Content of Alfalfa Products

By J. W. KUZMESKI and L. V. CROWLEY, inspectors of Massachusetts Dept. of Agriculture

This is a report on the carotene and vitamin A content of alfalfa products collected by our inspectors. Most of the samples are from manufacturers' plants located in Massachusetts where registered feeds are made and retailed at the plant.

On account of the rapid deterioration of carotene in alfalfa held in storage, as much as 50 per cent of the carotene may be lost in twelve months. A few examinations made by other chemists indicate that as much as 10 per cent may be lost in transit from western states.

While opinion differs, it is believed that alfalfa should carry at least 50,000 International Units of vitamin A per pound when introduced into a feed. Certain feed manufacturers with definite methods of control set a much higher standard. The carotene content of a feed will continue to decrease after the alfalfa is incorporated. The following suggestions are offered:

Do not purchase requirements long in advance, especially during summer months.

Be assured of a high vitamin content at the time of shipping. The shipper can guarantee the vitamin content then. After that the loss is dependent upon the length of time in, and condition of storage.

Carotene content is converted to its vitamin A equivalent in International Units per pound by multiplying the parts per million of carotene by the factor 756.

While Control Service can in no way take the place of a commercial laboratory, it is prepared to make carotene assays of alfalfa prod-

ucts for those who have no other means available at a cost of \$2 per sample. Before submitting samples, write for instructions.

Vitamin A Deficiency in Calves

Various degrees of vitamin A deficiency were produced in the dairy calf and the relationship to vitamin C deficiency was studied as reported by P. D. Boyer and others in the Journal of Nutrition. Urinary excretion of ascorbic acid by the vitamin A-deficient rat is greatly reduced, which indicates that the lowered blood and tissue ascorbic acid is the result of impaired synthesis. The level of blood plasma ascorbic acid in the dairy calf is contingent on the level of vitamin A, particularly so when the vitamin A values fall below 0.10 gamma per cubic centimeter. The development of vitamin A pathology occurs only after the blood plasma levels of vitamin A have decreased to a low level of 0.05 to 0.07 gamma per cc. or less and remained there for several weeks.

The increased intracranial pressure observed in the calf suffering from vitamin A deficiency is paralleled by a marked decrease in the ascorbic acid content of the cerebrospinal fluid. The ascorbic acid content of the cerebrospinal fluid of the cow is normally 5 to 10 times that of the blood plasma. The administration of ascorbic acid to A-deficient calves was accompanied by a rise in the ascorbic acid content of the cerebrospinal fluid, a reduction of the cerebrospinal pressure occurring in 3 out of 5 cases. Vitamin C may be associated with increased intracranial pressure.

The bulk of the recent buying of Winnipeg wheat futures has been for United States interests and this has caused speculation as to the possibility that the United States government, facing a possible feed grain shortage, will relax its requirements and permit increased importation of wheat from Canada. There is, as yet, no suggestion of any change in policy.—Jas. Richardson & Sons.

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RECORD OF CARS SHIPPED facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 1/2 x 12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 1/2 lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

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SHIPPER'S RECORD BOOK is designed to reduce labor in handling grain shipping accounts. It provides spaces for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9 1/4 x 12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2 1/2 lbs. Order Form 20. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

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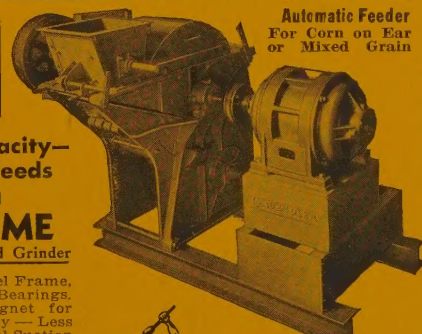
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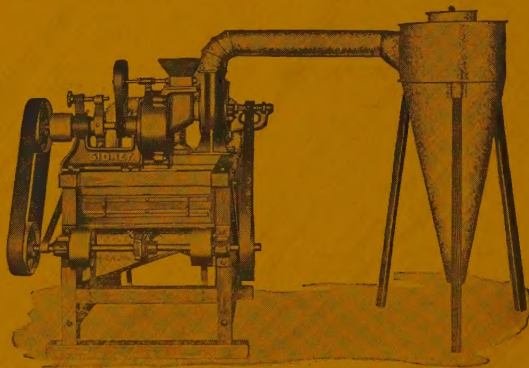
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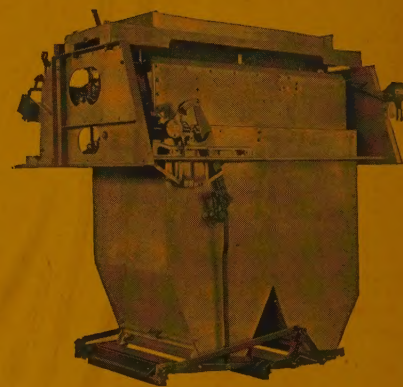
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